The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 11 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing Aboat.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
16th „	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd „	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th „	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th „	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th „	Persia	8000	....	..
27th „	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th „	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th „	Ind	8000	....	..
27th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th „	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	[illegible]oura	5145	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan
Kinka Maru	B. Tsuda	4806	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	1320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S Nagaya	1625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.
180—11.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Lahore...	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Fri. 15th January, *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday. 14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,305 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seyohelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

Bombay, 13th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March. 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April. 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 26th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..... Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... „	30,000,000
RESER FUND	..... „	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	.....	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE
BRITISH ADMIRALTY
many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 1,000 They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY
on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION
which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER
is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	..... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	..... Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	... Rs.	20,06,000
Capital Subscribed	..... Rs.	19,56,000
Capital Paid up	..... Rs.	11,42,795
Reserve Fund	..... Rs.	10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambaila City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

JOHN CONNON'S HIGH SCHOOL re-opens Friday, the 15th. 4935

SENIOR ACCOUNTANCY COURSE GUARANTEED to be completed within 4 to 6 months. Apply J. c/o. Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5023

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—New Batch for L. C. C. Exams. just started. Enrollment daily. Success guaranteed. Opt. Whiteaway. 5025

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Short Hand. Advanced Classes. Managing Proprietor Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

WANTED.

WANTED—NURSE for girl of four and baby from month. Pay Rs. 30 all found, station Ahmednagar. Full particulars to No. 26 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5007

WANTED.—Two ENGINEER'S STORE CLERKS. Reply stating experience and salary expected, to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5016

WANTED.—An ESTIMATING DRAUGHTSMAN for General ENGINEERING Work. Reply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5014

WANTED a PROFESSOR of English for the DYAL SINGH COLLEGE Lahore on Rs. 250/- to Rs. 350/- p.m. according to qualifications. The applicant should be a Graduate of an English or an Indian University with experience in college teaching. 4970

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED for the East Indian Railway Company's Watch and Clock Shop, Jamalpur, an ENGLISH WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, with Home experience to take charge.
Preference will be given to an applicant who has experience in the repair of Electricity Meters and apparatus of a similar kind.
Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 300 rising o Rs. 400 per month, according to the rules in force regulating increases.
Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and copies of certificates, to the Loco. Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 7th January, 1915 3099

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.
Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915
A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December 1914

WANTED.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS require assistant book-keeper immediately. One able to prepare shipping document and typewrite preferred. Salary Rs. 30—40 State particulars to Box No. 33 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5028

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT on Rs. 35 per mensem to serve in the Dispensary at Savalge in the Jamkhandi State. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

State Karbhari, Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 11th January, 1914. 5026

WANTED.—TUTORIAL, LITERARY or CORRESPONDENCE WORK for two hours in the morning, by a young graduate of respectable family. Has worked for some time in a girl's college and possesses references. Please refer stating terms to Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5024

WANTED.—FOREMAN for QUARRIES must be all round man capable of handling very heavy stones, putting up temporary cranes, tramlines, etc. Mention experience and salary. Service permanent if found suitable. Apply to Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5006

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORAGALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 152-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistre th trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply Rev. The Principal. 4920

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Ankleswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs 35. Apply to the undersigned.

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
4958 Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 5th January, 1915.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER and a COMPOSING FOREMAN, well experienced and having a thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Salary Rs. 50—75 according to qualifications.
Apply to OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT, Alijah Durbar Press, Lashkar, Gwalior 3009

WANTED two young LADIES (one with the knowledge of typewriting) to look after a confectionery establishment in Secunderabad. Apply to Messrs. AZIZ & Co, Restaurant and Confectionery, Hyderabad, Deccan. (Only smart and young ladies with managing power should apply.) 3012

WANTED.—For Faridkot State Water Works an efficient Engine Driver having also experience of dynamos. Pay from Rs. 60 to 90 p. m. according to qualifications.
Apply with full particulars of experience and copies of certificates and testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Faridkot, not later than 30th January 1915. 3011

REQUIRED an ESTIMATOR or COMPUTOR to fill a vacancy in the office of Messrs. LANE BROWN & HEWLETT, Consulting Engineers, Lucknow. Must be thoroughly experienced and well up in constructional works. Salary Rs. 70 per month, rising to Rs. 100. Provident Fund. Joining expenses will be paid to selected applicant. 3008

REQUIRED a STENO TYPIST with high abilities in English for the post of HEAD CLERK in Private Secretary's Office. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, to

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar
3040

WANTED for the Narsingarh State in Central India (Bhopal Agency), a qualified Engineer experienced in Roads and Buildings. Salary Rupees One hundred and Fifty, with free house and a conveyance allowance of Rupees Twenty per mensem. A Government Pensioner physically fit for active and outdoor work will be preferred.
Also two Mason Mistries, age 40 to 50 years, experienced in Roads and Buildings and able to work with their own hands. Pay Rupees Forty to Fifty according to qualifications.
Apply to the DIWAN, stating age, caste and necessary qualifications. 3010

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH decent, quite new RUBBER TYRE CANOE-SHAPE VICTORIA. Terms extremely moderate. JEHANGIR MANEKJI LELINWALA, opp. Gaiwady, Girgaum. 4998

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE CHEAP 2 pairs real sambur (stag) leather buff color tennis lace boots, motor rubber soles size 7 and 8 good for hills, shikar, or tennis, 2 other pairs of sambur leather tennis or shikar boots size 7 and 8, English leather soles, Rs. 7 per pair, 2 pairs sambur lace boots with Numdah or felt lined English leather soles. Warm and comfortable, size 7 and 8, Rs 7 per pair. All boots, new. Never worn. Tan canvas cartridge bag 2 pockets, lined throughout English leather straps Rs. 4. Tan canvas soiled linen bag with brass neck clasp and padlock Rs. 4, English tennis bat by Ayers with press Rs. 6. Tan canvas holdall 58 by 39 by Gale and Ross, London cow hide, brass buckle straps, quite new Rs. 15. 8 Lens French field glasses in leather case with sling cord and shoulder strap, powerful and accurate, new, Rs. 15. Gent's saddle and bridle English with girth and stirrups, good order Rs. 30. Bay thorough-bred mare 15 hands aged 10. Has won races slight defect in one hind leg, resulting steeplechase. Would make good Brood Mare, price Rs. 200. Four-seated ralli cart rubber-tyred in good condition built at Delhi. Rs. 200. Motor bicycle "F.N," 2¾ H.P. fixed engine, Handle Bar Control, High Tension Magneto, in excellent running order with tools, horn and gas lamp, tyres good. Lowest price Rs. 185. Apply to Box No. 31, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 5022

TO BE LET

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO BE LET:—BUNGALOW on Khetwadi Main Road, 10th Lane, opposite Jubilee Soda Water Factory, with compound, outhouses, garden. Apply to P. C. Cutchi Lohana Orphanage, Kandawadi. 4898

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR of TREACHERS' BUILDING on Esplanade Road, very commodious and airy. Well suited for a large solicitor's or mercantile office. Electric lift, lights and fans. Situation the best. For full particulars apply to—

E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458 5017

NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express
A.M.		P.M.
1.23		
6. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
30.37	" Muttra	" 8.45
28.20	" Delhi	" 6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	" 23.45
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	" 22.15
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	" 20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	" 17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	" 14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	" 16 12
15.50	" Rawalpindi	" 13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	" 9.47
20.18	" Peshawar Cantonment	" 8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.	Up Northern Express *
A.M.		P.M.
1.23		1.23
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
28.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
11.23	" Meerut Cantonment	" 2.11
3.27	" Saharanpur	" 23. 5
7.26	" Ambala Cantonment †	" 21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr. 20.45
9.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
	Simla	Arr. 18.40
		Dep. 13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent. reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 700 Bengali Maunds.
Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 8-8 per Waggon of 700 Bengali Maunds.
For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MULJIBHOY DWARKADAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell unto our client all that piece or parcel of land or ground with all and singular the hereditaments premises and chawls built thereon, situate at Curry Road in Bombay more particularly described in the Schedule hereto free from all incumbrances.
All persons having or claiming to have any claim to or interest in the said land and premises by way of sale, mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 90, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from this date failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel Foras Freehold tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Curry Road and in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,140 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, 663, 687, 689 and 759, New No. a/12646, Old Survey No. ——, New Survey No. 2/2671, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 2412 (1), 2412 (2), 2412 (3), 2412 (4) and 2412 (6), Street Nos. (2), (2) A, (2) B, (2) C and (2) E, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Bai Cooverbai, wife of Ardeshir Cursedji Cama and now of Gora Ghandi, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Harichand Bhulaji and now of Municipality of Bombay, on or towards the South by the said Curry Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Laxmon Govindji and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Cursedji Majoo and now acquired by the Municipality of Bombay.

Dated this day of January, 1915.
PAYNE & Co.,
4948 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 inclusive.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Undersigned upto 12 Noon on Monday the 15th February 1915.
Terms and Conditions with Schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) from this Office.
The Undersigned reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all Tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a Tender.

P. J. VYAS.
Offg. Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated, 9th January, 1915. 5010

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 17th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction in the compound of the Government House, Parel, near Tram Terminus, very valuable and handsome artistic teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized household and office furniture made to order by Devji Canji, Breslau and others, comprising of sliding dining table, dumbwaiters, set of dining chairs, handsome mirrorback side-board, marble top centre tables, chesterfield drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined with silk and French tapestry, corner and side cabinets, tiled top fancy teapoys, jardineers, flower stands, single and double iron cots, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, plain cupboards with mirror, chest-of-drawers, revolving top office table, revolving and rocking chairs, revolving and glass door book-cases, lady's writing tables, Curzon and low easy chairs, Jost Radio fan, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, 400 days clock, clothes and hanging presses, clothes baskets, single and double mirror door almiras, rich carpets, flower pots and table ornaments, etc.; the property of Captain W. D. H. Stephens (I.M.S.) and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view and it is our special request to have a look to the abovementioned goods, as it is likely worth buying.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INSOLVENT CONSISTING OF GLASSWARE AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of, Currim Jafferbhoy Khoja an Insolvent, traded as Jaffer Somji, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday, the 17th January, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the said Insolvent's shop, situate at Janjikar Street, Bhathiara gully outside the Fort, the following stock-in-trade of the Paid Insolvent:—
Rich glass flower vases by Gahlong glass liquor sets, fancy glass boxes, glass hookas, decanters, rose-sprinklers, glass baskets, glass jars, biscuit boxes, cups, saucers, dishes, centre-pieces, and shop furniture such as show case table, cupboard, wall clock, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above goods is worth buying for presentations.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND KNOWN AS "ASAVIAD" LAND, SITUATE AT HILL ROAD OPPOSITE MR. KAMA'S BUNGALOW BANDRA.

By order of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Madon, the administrator of the property and credits of the late Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Madon deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on Saturday the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot 1:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground held under Agreement dated the 5th day of December, 1908 and made between the Secretary of State for India, of the one part and Merwanji Hormasji Madon of the other part containing by admeasurement 1,991 square yards or thereabouts situate on the south side of the Public Road from Bandra to Mount Mary in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 179A and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—on the North by the Public road from Bandra to Mount Mary, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described; on the East by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of Ibrahim Jitaker and partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan.
Plot 2:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,550 square yards or thereabouts in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 288/ Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property firstly herein before described; on the South and East by the property of Maneckji Pestanji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan and partly by the property of Maneckji Edulji Albless.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji Romer & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 14-K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE, PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NOWROJEE ROAD, LOWER COLABA BOMBAY

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Mr. Narayen Mahadeo Nakhwa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narayen Shrawun Nakhwa for self and as guardian of Jagunnath Narayen a minor the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of March, 1912 and further charge dated 17th day of April, 1912 and made between the Mortgagors of one part and the Mortgagee of the other sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1915 the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 91 6/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lower Colaba on Nowrojee Road within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23, and New No. 4724, or Survey No. 28, and New Survey No. 9573, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 781, and Street No. 50, 52, 54, 56, and bounded as follows, *i. e.*:—On or towards the East and South by the aforesaid Nowrojee Road on or towards the West by the sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Pochia Babia and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maneklal & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th January, 1915.

MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs D'Lal M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in El. Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co., the teak and blackwood, office and household rich furniture, piecegoods, including rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, dining tables, washing and dressing tables, fancy almyrahs, writing tables, double panel and glass door cupboards glass screens, cane, arm easy chairs, side boards, marble top oct. tables, wall brackets, dressing, chest of drawers, oak wood seat chairs, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, etc., etc.
28 pieces nainsookh.
One bicycle.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KALBADEVI ROAD, AND DADY SETT AGIARY STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890.
And
In the matter of Bai Hirabai widow of Madhavdas Govindji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a minor.
Bai Monghibai the widow of Girdhardas Jethabhai and the guardian of the person and property of the minor abovenamed residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, attorneys for the said Bai Monghibai widow of Girdhardas Jathabhai and the guardian of the person and property of the said Hirabai widow of Madhovdas Govindji the Petitioner above named.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road, and Dady Sett Agiary Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under Ward C, Nos. 4122 and 4123 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Agiary Street and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 861 new No. 2444 old survey No. 72 and new survey No. 489 and bounded on the north by the property of Pitamberdas Nanabhai, on the south by the Kalbadevi Road, on the east by the Sweeper's passage and on the west by the Dady Sett Agiari Lane.
For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deed application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, attorneys for the said Monghibai at their offices in Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND FANCY SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RICH FURNITURE AND VERY COSTLY SILVER AND PLATED WARE ETC., OF THE LATE MR. MERWANJI ARDESHIR CHINOY AT THE ROOMS OF MESSRS. MEHTA & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Chinoy Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to the Jewellers, Messrs. Tarachand Parasram and Co., on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a very large variety of very rich and fancy silverware (sterling, English and Indian silver) and plated ware by Messrs. Reed Barton, Marcks & Co., and Treacher and others and a few elaborate pieces of furniture by Wimbridge, Benjamin and John Roberts such as handsome bookcases by Wimbridge with plate glass shelves and electric velvet backs, cabinet by Benjamin set with bevelled plate glass and bookcase lined very rich Roman satin, very large partition screen by Benjamin with its extra coloured engraved glasses separable into 7 pieces, blackwood double cots, rich octagon table by John Roberts, Benjamin made pedestals, handsome clothes and hanging press by Wimbridge, large and fancy English 400 day time-piece in glass dome, English wall clocks and French time-piece, figure with electric light in glass dome. Bohemian and China vases, epergne, and a very large and choice selection of presentation novelties in silver and plated ware by Marcks, Treachers Army and Navy, Reed Barton and others, consisting of flower vases and tubes, vegetable dishes, inkstands, teasets, coffee sets, sets of fork, knives and spoons, centrepieces, epergne and card trays, tumblers and cup saucers, ice-pails, beer mugs, marble inlaid tray and fruit stands, butter pots, cruets, flower baskets and bouquets, world's atlas, photo-frames, powder-boxes, pin-cushions, dinner-gong, biscuit boxes, champagne cork, umbrella handles, oak tantalus, sherry tantalus, ice-pitchers, jugs and cups and other good many miscellaneous articles of silver and plated ware for presentation.
The above articles of silver and plated ware are all very rich and are rarely sold in auctions and are specially recommended for inspection at the rooms of the auctioneers any time between 11 and 6 p.m.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1915.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. 130—D22.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY the 16th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jamshed Bunder Godown of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram & Co., by order of Seth Harnandrai Foolchand and on account and at the risk of the 1st defaulting purchaser Vullabhdas Heerji.

106 Bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales can be inspected in the said godown.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AT TRINITY CHURCH STREET AT DHOBITALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for Bai Kapurbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Chhagan Khusal the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kaikhusru Palloji Mistry and Ardeshar Cavasji Batlivala mortgagors and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of January 1913 Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers will, on Wednesday the 29th day of January 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) put up the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, for sale by public auction at the said premises.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8393 together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 66 and now under C Ward No. 2838 and Street No. 4 and situate on the West Side of the Trinity Chapel Back Road at Dhobitalao in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Trinity Chapel Back Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Estate of Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the North by the house of the said Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the South by the Sorabji Dadi Santoke Lane or Trinity Church Street and were formerly in the occupation of the said Dossabhoy Nawroji Kapadia and are now in that of Bai Aimai and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala at their office at 373 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street Fort.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th January 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "WACHAGHANDY FAMILY HOUSE" AT OLD MODIKHANA, FORT.

The following immovable property situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, will be put up for sale, by public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) under instructions from the owners thereof.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and within the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618—618, New Nos. 5768—5770, old survey No. 1123 and New Survey No. 2305 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A. ward No. 1991 and street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Wadia on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Shavaksah Banaji on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by Mody Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for some of the owners or to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the remaining owners.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of January, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Tardeo Castle," Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table grandfather's clocks, bronze and Parian figures, fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 lights, rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5, and 8 lights, table and wall candlebras epergnes, large drawing room velvet carpet, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Carriages and motor car at 3-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE-

BENNETT & Co., (Cont'd)

(S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred C. spring victoria by Silk and Sons.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-à-vis by press suitable for single or pair.
1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels landan by Windover.
1 handsome strong English built Barouche by Silk and Sons.
1 handsome strong English built State coach by Silk and Sons.
1 handsome English built bicycle wheels waggonet by Windover.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature rubber tyred brougham by Press.
1 8-10 H. P. 4-seated DeDion motor car with 3 lamps and accessories.
1 rickshaw.
1 Palanquin.
2 sets of plated mounted double harness and one set of plated mounted single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bey arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 19th January.
USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30
SPORTS ON SKATES AT 10-30.
General Skating after the Sports until midnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse).
To-night To-night!!
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!

THE "BOHEMIANS"
THE "BOHEMIANS"
THE "BOHEMIANS"
MR. PHILIP NEWBURY

One of the World's Greatest Tenors.

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.

A contralto with a voice of great range and purity.

MR. OLIVER FARROW.

Bass: An artiste of great Experience.

MISS PEGGY PARIS.

Charming and Dainty and a second Margaret Cooper.

MDSLLE. LA ROCHE

Vivacious and versatile with songs of the Ada Reeve type.

MR. CLEMENT MAY.

Character Actor, presenting charming characters from Dickens and Shakespeare.

POPULAR PRICES!
From Rs. 20 to annas 8.
AT 6 30 SHOW
HALF PRICES.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA,

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 127!

We shall present for your acceptance
THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR PRODUCTION.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
The famous Biblical incident of Solomon, the wise King of Jerusalem and the two women rendered in an entirely original and novel manner.
A MASTERPIECE OF COLOURING, STAGING, COSTUMING AND ACTING.
See also this week's stirring War Drama.
FOR THE CAUSE. You are looking out for War Films. This is just what you want.
This film was produced in America on the actual sites of those great battles which took place in the Civil War.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THE 5TH AND THE LAST WEEK, COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, OF
LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
A PRODUCTION OF UNQUESTIONED MERIT. IT STANDS ALONE. UNSURPASSED AND UNSURPASSABLE.
AT
THE OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. TEL. No. 1266.
COME AND SEE
LUCILLE'S Finishing Masterstroke on HUGO LOUBEQUE. Her list of Daring Deeds and Adventures ending most dramatically in her crowning happiness with her marriage with LIEUT. GIBSON and her Father's Restoration to his honoure post.
A WOMAN LIKE LUCILLE AS DAUGHTER OR WIFE, WHO WILL NOT BE PROUD TO POSSESS?
Our sensible comics and SPECIAL WAR TOPICALS DIRECT FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS complete the PROGRAMME.
PRIZE MATINEES: SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30
3 SHOWS: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Nightly.
Season Passes of no use on SATURDAY & SUNDAY.
BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
ASK FOR LUCILLE LOVE RACE TIPS. WATCH THE PAPERS FOR OUR FUTURE SERIAL ATTRACTIONS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.
"THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES"
TO-NIGHT. WE SHALL PRESENT **TO-NIGHT**
A production of unquestioned merit. Unsurpassed and unsurpassable.
WOMAN'S SELF SACRIFICE.
The principal artistes are supported by a well chosen cast and makes the film stand out as a production of exceptional length and unusual character. The combination of a plot of rare Fascination and replete with thrilling situations and the marvellous acting make it irresistible.

THE LOSING CARD
A Rattling Comic
Life in a Freshwater Aquarium.
A Little Science for You.
THE PRICE OF A LIE
A Pretty Cinema Color Film.

NOT THE BIGGEST FILM ON EARTH BUT THE BEST
Under European Management.

TIC-TAC
A Bright and Breezy Comic.
PATHE'S WAR FILMS.
All the Latest News.
A FOUR-FOOTED WAIF.
A Rare Bit of Fun.

TIMES AS USUAL. PRICES AS USUAL.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 12.

No rainfall is reported to-day and the disturbance in the north is less marked.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind but drier in lower Sind. Night temperature continues generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in Central India West and at Deesa and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Konkan and clear or lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to be so generally. Skies have cleared in Sind and the Punjab and the unsettled conditions in north-west India are very much less marked than yesterday.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 12th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	?	?	?
Do. (11th)	62.1	51.5	84	..	?	?
Jask	76.4	60.5	33	..	0.40	—1.59
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	76.6	64.7	59	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.1	42.7	81	..	0.30	—0.08
Rawalpindi	66.7	34.0	92	..	4.15	2.27
Lahore	70.2	38.4	91	..	1.07	0.30
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	70.7	39.1	90	..	0.49	—1.30
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.6	44.0	76	..	0.07	—0.55
Mathpuri	71.5	41.3	92	..	0.10	—0.77
Jhansi	74.6	42.0	60	..	0	—0.59
Cawnpore	70.0	41.9	92	..	0.06	—0.83
Allahabad	72.8	40.8	77	..	0	—0.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.3	42.2	92	..	0.52	0.29
Karachi	77.6	57.0	44	..	0.55	0.1
Ajmer	72.2	38.8	64	..	0.49	—0.08
Jalpore	75.3	42.1	59	..	0.12	—0.38
Kotah	74.4	46.6	56	..	0.28	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	73.2	43.0	37	..	0 16	0.00
Dwarka	82.6	58.6	60	..	0.09	0.02
Veraval	80.3	61.1	44	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	85.5	48.8	42	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	49.4	44	..	0	—0.32
Surat	?	58.5	67	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	85.0	56.8	35	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	84.0	45.3	50	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	76.3	41.6	48	..	0.45	0.06
Indore	79.1	44.8	48	..	0 86	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	41.9	68	..	0	—1.07
Saugor	74.3	48.6	44	..	0	—1.28
Hoshangabad	76.1	2.6	50	..	1.31	—0.23
Khandwa	83.6	44.9	41	..	0.48	—0.39
Akola	85.2	48.8	33	..	0.59	—0.80
Amraoti	82.6	2.9	38	..	0.30	—1.02
Nagpur	80.6	43.6	64	..	2.44	1.02
Chanda	81.1	45.0	53	..	0.38	—0.85
Raipur	78.2	48.7	61	..	0.08	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.3	64	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	92.3	72.9	44	..	0.42	—0.18
Mormugao	84.8	71.9	68	..	1.42	0.27
Karwar	85.7	67.0	84	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.1	49.1	46	..	1.78	1.04
Ahmednagar	82.4	51.0	34	..	1.66	0.66
Poona	85.0	55.7	55	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur	89.2	62.2	37	..	3.36	1.93
Bijapur	84.4	61.2	52	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum	84.3	63.5	65	..	3.77	1.92
Aurangabad	82.4	55.4	28	..	1.13	0.25
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.2	52.6	46	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad	83.1	59.2	76	..	0.18	—0.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.6	69.9	62	..	3.41	0.07
Calicat	89.6	70.5	77	..	6.86	0.82
Cochin	89.	71.7	77	..	11.93	3.72
Colombo	84.1	72.5	93	..	16.27	—2.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	85.0	64.2	72	..	0.66	—5.44
Bellary	88.	68.7	77	..	2.67	—2.57
Cuddapah	88.	66.5	81	..	2.52	—2.02
Madras	84.	70.4	87	0.01	14.81	—4.65
Bangalore	82.4	60.1	90	..	1.58	—1.85
Coimbatore	88.0	62.6	76	..	2.86	—1.79
Trichinopoly	88.2	64.1	76	..	4.70	—3.04
Negapatam	84.8	67.5	84	..	17.97	—0.69

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft in
	Jan			Jan		
TU.	12	m 7 41	25 6	12	m 2 17	21 7
		9 37a	27 10		2 41a	16 0
W.	13	m 8 54	25 9	13	m 3 27	20 10
		10 2a	28 11		3 13a	15 4
TH.	14	m 9 57	26 3	14	m 4 25	19 11
		11 12a	29 9		4 5a	14 11
F.	15	m 10 52	26 9	15	m 5 15	19 0
		11 52a	30 3		4 53a	14 9
S.	16	m 11 42	27 2	16	m 5 59	18 2
					5 37a	14 11
SU.	17	m 0 20	30 4	17	m 6 39	17 7
		0 29a	27 4		6 17a	15 5
M.	18	m 1 4	30 1	18	m 7 16	17 4
		1 13a	27 2		6 54a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
12 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 19m
13 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m
14 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m
15 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
16 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
17 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
18 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 15th 8h 11 9p.m

Mr. H. A. Arthwaits, transportation inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. J. H. Monley, Assistant Trage Superintendent, on privilege leave

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AT MATRICULATIO EXAMINATION

The following scholarships and prizes have been awarded at the Matriculation Examination of 1914:—

The Fugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first, to Anant Sakharam Bakre, of Savantwadi High School, and the second, to Ramchandra Vasudev Kelkar, of Ratnagiri High School.

The Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship.—To Caetano Piedade Menezes, of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

Pac Ellis Prize.—To Anant Sakharam Bakre, of Savantwadi High School.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Edalji Merwanji Bilimoria, of New High School, Bombay.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The first, to Lakhamsi Dharsi Thakar, of New High School, Bombay, and the second to Jaishthmal Morarji Kamdar, of Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

The Sir Fasvantsngji Scholarships.—The first to Ratilal Bhagvan Parekh, and the second, to Vrajlal Ratanji Kothari, both of Alfred High School, Bhavnagar.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarships.—To Anant Sakharam Bakre, of Savantwadi High School.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Gulamally Rasidbhoy Merchant, of New High School, Bombay.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship.—To Abolkassim Mahomed-Zadeh, of Sind Madressa, Karachi.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To Batubhai Haribhai Desai and Harilal Dahyabhai Shah, both of Nadiad High School.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—To Lakhamsi Dharsi Thakar, of New High School, Bombay.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Moxmadan Narbheram Desai, of R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.

The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To Chandrakant Ramchandra Chitnis, of Poona Native Institution.

The Vallubhdas Valji Scholarship.—To Vallabhdas Vasanji Merchant, of Esplanade High School, Bombay.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Hussein Karmali Nathani, of New High School, Bombay.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—To Ramanlal Gokaldas Saraiya, of R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship.—To Mahomed Abbamiya Merchant, of Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—Divided between Vrajlal Ratanji Kothari, of Alfred High School, Bhavnagar, and Sanatkumar Venishankar Majmudar, of Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda.

The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize.—To Maneckbai Khanderao Navalkar, of Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—To Ebrahim Faizullabhai Tarwala, of New High School, Bombay.

The Chatfield Prize.—To Gulestan Jamshedji Bahadurji, of Girton High School, Grant Road, Bombay.

The Rao Bahadur Kavramsi Damji Scholarship.—To Lakhamsi Dharsi Thakar, of New High School, Bombay.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.—To Durgabai Ganpatrao Nene, of Tutorial High School, Bombay.

The Mrs. Gangubai R. V. Dhamnaskar Scholarship.—To Nana Ramji Tawde, of General Education Institute, Dadar, Bombay.

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship.—To Bhagvanji Motichand Parekh, of Alfred High School, Rajkot.

The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First Baronet) Scholarship.—To Edalji Framji Madan, of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Madrassa, Navsari.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th January 1915 was 30 00 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 1 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th January 1915.
Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.983Inches
Temperature of Air ...	77.1degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	67.2 "
Dew Point ...	62.1 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.603 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.9 "
Minimum do. do. ...	70.3 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	NE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	159 Miles.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber loeing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12th.
Begonia — Howse — Calcutta Dec. 30th.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12th.

Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	Kobe
Ujina	Abbott	Rangoon.
Pontode Savano	Polcago	Genoa
Baron Fairlie	McDonald	Calcutta
Querimba	Bamber	Rangoon.
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:

Sandon Hall	Rowlands	Calcutta
Euphonbia	Stevens	Middlesbrough
Muttra	Holmes	Calcutta
Oolobaria	Cirmans	Calcutta
Orna	Hewett	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:

Steamer	Lonedano	for Calcutta
"	City of Lahore	for Liverpool

S. S. Begonia:—The steamer Begonia, 2,346 tons, Captain G. Howse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on December 30, with coal.

S. S. Sandon Hall:—The steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain O. Rowlands, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Euphorbia:—The steamer Euphorbia, 2,444 tons, Captain W. Stevens, will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Muttra:—The steamer Muttra, 2,988 tons, Captain R. A. Holmes, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain F. Cirnians, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Orna:—The steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain W. Hewitt, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 11th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 9th instant.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia left Liverpool on the 10th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Tuesday, January 12th, 1915.

Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	J Findlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chiguandas & Co
Island	W Ison	P. M. & Co
Navarino	Storey	E. G. Baldock Ltd
Queen Amelia	McKay	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ischia	Paolitto	Italian S. N. Co
Bordorer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamagushi	N. Y. Kaisha.
Khasron	Hannah	T. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Kandahar	Keasley	E. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahadur	Mahomed	Bo S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam.	
Sabarmati	Sabudin.	
Saraswati	Nola	Bo S. N. Co., Ld.
Netravati	Abubaker	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arankola	A'exander	M. M. & Co.
Bodoe	Evans	T. M. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Bhoke	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Clearway	Pecktorn	M M. & Co
Coconad	Hitchings	M. M. & o
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O
Flor di Mar	Abes	Purshotam & Co.
Flor de Mar	Hossam	Purhotam
Genelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M M. & Co
Ogasa	Christansen	Bombay Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Rahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
Silch	Effi tt	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alt n	M. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	E E C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 50 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 2,970 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers; 51 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 22 cwts. bristles, 1 bale woollen carpets, Allen Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Arabia (s) 800 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 97 cwts. gum arabic, Ali Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Ethelwolf (s) 1,980 cwts. jawaree, 13,100 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Eschia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, H. Boese; 110 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 2 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 277 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 63 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 16 cwts. olibanum, B. and A. Gandhi and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Borderer from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—3 bales twine, 416 bales 2,269 cases cotton goods, 123 cases 271 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales 17 cases mixed cotton goods, 7 cases 6 bales woollen goods, 4 cases mixed woollen goods, 17 cases linen goods, 4 bales jute cloth, 8 cases cotton and linen goods, 3 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 1 case 81 bales canvas, 4 bales 2 coils cotton rope, 117 barrels tallow, 600 hogsheads ale, 315 hogsheads ale and stout, 35 hogsheads 10 cases scout, 124 cases beer, 100 cases spirits, 1,471 cases 5 casks 14 hogsheads whisky, 130 cases wine, 350 kegs soda crystals, 670 drums caustic soda, 1,200 bags soda ash, 500 kegs bicarbonate soda, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 25 kegs 5 casks bichromate of soda, 30 barrels 40 drums soda, 106 drums bleaching powder, 60 cases glycerine, 37 drums 1 case calcium chloride, 103 drums magnesium chloride, 45 casks zinc chloride, 200 bags 60 cases 50 casks disinfecting powder, 30 bags 2 casks glauber salt, 285 bags epsom salt, 30 kegs borax, 26 barrels bleaching paste, 106 drums sodium sulphide, 40 cases carbonate of ammonia, 100 cases nitrate of ammonia, 427 cases candles, 25 bags siterine, 19 drums muriate of zinc, 4 cases 2 casks tobacco, 840 crates 457 cases bottles, 30 casks gum tragasol, 2 casks pitch, 24 barrels coal tar, 25 drums 7 cases lubricating oil, 50 bundles y. m. sheets, 12 cases y. m. sheathings, 56 bags starch, 100 bags farina, 884 casks china clay, 15 cases paisley flour, 30 cases 170 boxes cornflour, 7 cases umbrellas, 5,085 plates hard spelter, 66 cases lead plates, 118 cases 198 boxes 7 casks provisions and oilman stores, 595 bales old newspaper 395 bales 9 cases paper, 1 barrel 40 drums 6 cases 1,251 kegs paints and colours, 689 cases 2,483 boxes 11 barrels 8 bundles soap.

Wind hurts your eyes. Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water —cures quickly. 150—1

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The Market opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations.—With more disposition shown to sell prices gave way Rs. 2 in most qualities and about Rs. 4 in Bengals.

Some transfers of January into March were made both in Akolas and Bengals, but generally there was little doing in contracts, the Market closing quiet.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand from exporters and Mills at fair rates.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March 15) ..... Rs. 192
Fully Good Bengal (January 15) ..... Rs. 135

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
"	Sales of East Indian ..	150
"	Imports	23,641
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	4.76
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	6.30
New York Official noon call March		8.22
" "	" May ..	8.42
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	.. ..	8.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.58	4.60
J. J.	..	..
J. A.	4.63	4.66
A. S.	..	..
S. O.	..	..
O. N.	4.73	4.76
N. D.	..	..
D. J.	..	..
J. F.	4.78	4.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

Opening Tone	.. .. ..	Quiet
Estimated Sales	.. .. ..	8,000
Total Imports	.. .. ..	30,704

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
May-June.	4.60.	4.59
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.66	4.65
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.76	4.76
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.80	4.80

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'1
9th Jan. Close	4.58	4.63	4.73	4.78½
11th Jan. Opening	4.57½	4.63	4.74	4.78
11th Jan. Close ..	4.80	4.65	4.75	4.80½
	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
9th Jan. Close	6.43	6.57	6.88
11th Jan. Open	6.47	6.63	6.90
11th Jan. Close	6.47	6.63	6.90
	+4	+6	pl. 7

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
9th Jan. Close ..	8.16	8.37	8.59
11th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.19	8.39	8.73
11th Jan. Close ..	8.20	8.41	8.78

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
9th Jan. Close.	7.85	7.08
11th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..
11th Jan. Close	7.90	8.12

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Jan. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. 77,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. 31,000
Futures at New York March ..	8.20 (8.20)
Previous closing price	8.16
Futures at New York May	8.41
Previous closing price	8.37
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 5/8
Previous price	7 5/8
Futures at New Orleans March	7.90 (7.90)
Previous price	7.85
Future at New Orleans May ..	8.12
Previous price	8.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	..4.83 3/5
Silver Commercial Bars..	49⅞

ARRIVALS.

10th & 11th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	743
Central India	224
Barsi & Nagpur	228
Berar	3,067
Central Provinces	2,540
Dhollera	....
Broach	....
Compta & Dhatwar	72
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	5,001
Rajputana	764
Sind	349
Total	12,988
Total for 4 days	30,181
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914	328,776
" same time last season	1,041,839

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	4 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	12,983 Cwts.	30,181 Cwts.	89, 50 Cwts.	1,51,358 Cwts.
Wheat	10,836	32,084	1,28,860	34,813
Linseed	999.	2,150	5,230	37,173
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,643	2,520	8,039	1,256
Gingellyseed	3,903	10,46	34,988	1,45,054
Poppyseed	—	18	18	1,824
Groundnut	2,856	1'v'92	36,616	1,18,911
Castorseed	2, 17	6,792	24,766	56,340
Rice	3,117	13,742	45,831	47,635
Myrabollams	3,489	9,858	25,482	24,728
Cottonseed	15,465	41,83	1,60,08	3,51,647
Mowraseed	337	434	2,573	4,230
Gram	2,2-4	3,411	12,928	15,166
Jowari	4,815	10,154	32,804	46,172
Bajry	562	797	1,026	92
Maize	238	277	530	12

MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

London, Jan. 11th,

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	2 5/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
" 7 day market loans . ..	1⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 11th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June	54-6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.C.I.F. June-July	55
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	1,925,000
Last week's wheat afloat :—	* 1,460,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. January	55/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. paid	50/6
Linseed Calcutta paid	50

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb. Paid	47/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 6/1/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59¾
Copper Braziers	£ 74½
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty and landing charges	22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/8½

* 1,460,000

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling Rates :—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 27-32d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates :—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Credits 4 m.s' ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m.s'. ready	173½d.
30 d-s. Hongkong	131½d.
30 d-s. Shanghai	166d.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 147.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 2-16d. 22 7/8d. for ready delivery. The tone of the market is steady.

The local market is steady at 69-4 for cash delivery.

We quote :—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-14-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.
White Pessi, 85 per cent. .... Rs. 7-13, R.D. per cwt.
White Pessi 85 p.c. April-May Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 47, B.T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 53,B.T. per candy.

Linseed. Tone firm.
Ready .....Rs. 7-6, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 7-13, B.T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Sholapur .....Rs. 31, B.T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Rs. 4-8, B.T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 6, R.D. per cwt.
Forward February ...Rs. 5-15, R.D. per cwt.
April-May.....Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-10, R.D. per cwt.

Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 42, B.T. per candy.
Mimbara .....Rs. 43, B.T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B.T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 36 B.T. per candy.
White Secunderabad, ...Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
White Khandesh ...Rs. 43, B.T. per candy.
White Allahabad .....Rs. 8-6, R.D. per cwt.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market stood rather easy to-day. There was a better inquiry for the Tata Iron and Steel shares and as a result their quotations moved up.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,605 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares touched Rs. 900 but at the close improved to Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 218.

In Railway shares Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 570, Upper Sind a tRs. 119 x.d. Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 165 and Central Provinces at Rs. 113.

In Mill shares David improved to Rs. 515, and New City of Bombay shares to Rs. 1,065.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,745, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,375, Standards at Rs. 885 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,025.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 180 and Finlays to Rs. 250.

There was nothing reported in Railway shares.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few transactions in Government Paper were reported at Rs. 93¼ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 93¼.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange has opened officially and the following transactions are published :—

Coal shares :—Baraboni, Rs. 10, Bhalgora, Rs. 23-8, Ghusick, Rs. 13-8, Raneegunge, Rs. 20, Seeterampore, Rs. 12-4, Union, Rs. 10-4.

Jute shares :—Barnagore, Rs. 60, Delta (ord), Rs. 132 and Rs. 133, Fort Gloster (ord), Rs. 140 and Rs. 141, Fort William (ord), Rs. 49 and Rs. 50, Howrah (ord), Rs. 102.

Tea shares :—Dessai and Parbattia, Rs. 108 and Rs. 109, Eastern Cachar Rs. 102-8.

Railways :—Baraset Basirhat, Rs. 105, Hoshiarpore Doab, Rs. 50.

Miscellaneous :—Calcutta Real Property Debentures, Rs. 103, Carew & Co., Rs. 81.

Government Securities :—Three and a half per cent. Government paper Rs. 93/4 to Rs. 93/5.

RICE CROP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The second general memorandum on the rice crop of India for the current season shows a total area of seventy-five million acres under the crop, being only a hundred thousand acres short of last year. Weather conditions in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and the United Provinces have not been favourable since September and the outturn of winter rise in consequence is somewhat shorter than these figures indicate, especially in Behar and Orissa, and it is estimated at only seventy-five per cent. of the normal. As regards extra-Indian areas the information is that in Egypt the conditions are favourable. In Japan the crop is twelve per cent. above the normal, while in Korea, Italy and the United States only slight variations compared with last year are expected.

OPIUM SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The average prices realised at to-day's opium sale was Rs. 600 per chest, being ten rupees less than last month.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

ALLAHABAD CREDITORS FIND DIFFICULTIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

At a meeting of some Allahabad creditors of the Bank of Upper India to consider a scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank, as proposed and adopted at the shareholders' meeting held at Meerut on the 15th December last, Nawab Abdul Majid, Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., presided and it was resolved that the Allahabad creditors regard the scheme as impracticable and is therefore unable to accept it.

ENEMY FIRMS IN BURMA.

SEVERAL COMPANIES ORDERED TO BE WOUND UP.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Licence has been granted to the following firms in Burma authorising them to continue their business as hitherto without restriction :—

Vrsalovich and Company, M. A. Raeburn and Company, S. Oppeneheimer and Company, Limited, Agasee and Company, Rangoon, A. E. Agasee, Venangyaung and Steel Brothers and Company, Limited.

The following persons have been granted special licences for certain purposes as follows :—

F. W. Hunt, Attorney of Liquidator of Colonial Trading Company of Trieste (now in liquidation), authorising him to insure that company's mill to sell it or to lease it.

A special license has been granted to Messrs. Lentaigne, Mcdonnell and Clifton, authorising them to dispose of certain goods left in their possession by Huckauf and Bulle.

The following firms applied for licences to carry on business in Burma as hitherto, but the application in every case was refused. Each of these firms has received instructions to wind up its business without delay and to abstain from entering into any new business :—J. Hemken and Co., Rangoon; Diekmann Brothers and Company, Limited, Rangoon; J. L. Backofen and Company, Rangoon; Mohr Bros. Co., Limited, Rangoon; the Burma Rice and and Trading Company, Limited, Rangoon; Hollandia Rice Milling Company, Rangoon; F. H. Schule, Rangoon; Anderson and Co., Rangoon; Krueger and Co., Limited, Rangoon. Messrs. Craig Gardner and Harris, Chartered Accountants, Rangoon, have been appointed to supervise the winding up of the business of these firms.

ANCIENT CAVES IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The "Madras Times" Malabar correspondent reports that a cave of some archaeological interest has been discovered in the forest region at Edakkara, a rural tract situated at a distance of about three miles east of Quilandy in North Malabar. The peculiar feature of the cave is said to be some huge rock-cut pillars and something representing a granite umbrella with a granite handle in it. Malabar is not without an archaeological history of its own and this is not the first time a cave has been discovered. So far it is understood that several such caves had been discovered within recent years and subjected to ebamination by the archaeological authorities. One such cave measuring nearly eight yards in length and breadth with inner apartments and with granite windows and doors is still to be seen in a compound at Chevayur, near Calicut and that it was discovered by some people in 1912. Another cave of huge dimensions was discovered by some coolies at Malaparamba, near Calicut, seven or eight years ago while cutting stones from a quarry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 6 p.m.
National Indian Association meeting, Mrs. Millard's House, 5-25 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Public Reception by Bombay Ladies to Mrs. Gandhi, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4-30 p.m.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Bombay Races, Sixth Extra Meeting.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Distribution of Prizes, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 5 p.m.
Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club, Annual Gathering, Wilson College Hall, Chawpatty, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—On 12th January, 1915, John A. Pereira, Forwarding Agent. Funeral will leave Cavel, to-day, at 8-30 a.m. for St. Andrew's, Bandra.

DUBASH—Framji Cowasji Dubash, Civil Hospital Contractor, behind the Old Police Court, Fort. Funeral to-day at 7 a.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January 13.

15. Appointments and Promotions.—The Commanding Officers is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion from this date.
No. 6450, Corpl. T. Murray, is appointed Lce Sergeant, whilst employed as acting O. R. Sergt.
No. 5372, Vol. A. Gonsalves, is promoted Corporal, whilst employed as Assistant Armourer.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Bitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.
Spanish March.—"A Bunch of Roses."...Chape.
Overture.—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe.
Valse.—"The Girl in the Taxi."....Gilbert.
Selection of—"Tosti's popular songs."..... .....Pougher.
Melodie.—"Up Peu D'Amour."....Lao Silesu.
Selection.—"The Arcadians." .....Monckton.
Galop.—"The Tubuphone." .....Ord Hume.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 98th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following Programme of Music at Esplanade Band Stand commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)
Overture ..... "Thalia" ..... Jean Gilbert.
Intermezzo ..... "Rendez-Vous" ... W. Alettey.
Selection..."A Country Girl"...Lionel Monckton
Three Dances..."Henry VII" ...Edward German.
Waltz ... "The Girl in the Taxi"...Jean Gilbert
Idyl ..... "Softly Unawares"... Paul Lincke.
Selection ... "A Waltz Dream" ...Oscar Straus
Two Step ... "Belle of the Berber's Ball" G. M. Cohan

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, presiding, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Hon. Secretary of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, acknowledges the receipt of two donations towards the building fund, one of Rs. 1,001 from Shrimant Nanasaheb, Chief of Kurundwad (junior), and the other of Rs. 101 from Rao Saheb Viswanath Rao Gokhale, Chief Judge, Kolhapur State.

RIDING ACCIDENT.

Mr. Lilley of Queen's Mansion Hotel was having a ride along the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday, when the horse bolted and galloped on to the Wodehouse Road, where it ran into the horse of hack victoria No. 1,048. The ribs of the horse attached to the victoria were fractured and the animal had to be shot.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a row of huts at Vincent Road. It was put out in a quarter of an hour by the Chinchpokli and Dadar fire engines. The damage is estimated about Rs. 100. The cause of the fire is believed to be due to the over-heating of the fire-place in one of the huts.

MISSING BAG.

Rev. H. C. Martin, General Secretary, R.A. S.A., Simla, reports that he got out of a Victoria in Medows Street on Monday, and went into a shop, asking the driver to keep an eye on his bag which was in the gharry and which contained Rs. 773 in English silver coins. Whilst he was giving instructions to the shopkeeper, the bag disappeared.

HOME NURSING CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a Home Nursing Class will be opened in the New English School, Girgaum, on the 17th January. This class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. B. D. Khote. L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Those who wish to join the class should send their names to the Secretaries, Social Service League, Bombay.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No fresh cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay on Monday. One death from small-pox was registered during the day. The total number of deaths from all causes was 69, as compared with 95 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the municial rat-catchers was 1,925, out of which two were found to be plague-stricken. One of these had been caught in Kamatipura and the other in Dongri.

A FIRST AID CLASS FOR LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a First Aid Class for ladies will be opened in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls High School in Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar from Saturday, the 16th January. The class will be conducted by Dr. Shamrao S. Navalkar, L. M. & S. This class will meet every Saturday from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) Those who wish to join the Class should send their names to the Secretaries, Social Service League, Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The third prize distribution of the night school, which was started b ythe above institution four years ago under the presidentship of Mr. (now Diwan Bahadur) Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, took place on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Magandal D. Khakkar, J. P. There was a crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the little boys of poor parentage, belonging to the night school, carrying away prizes at the hands of Mrs. Khakkar. Mr. S. D. Joglekar, Pleader, asked for munificent help from the charitable public of Bombay to the Association, which, according to the report read, has established, besides the night school, a reading room and a Bhagwatgita Class, and arranged for occasional lectures by distinguished men. Several other speakers addressed the gathering appealing for generous help from the public. The President eulogised the philanthropic efforts of the Association and assured it that the blessings of the poor, whom it helped, must redound to its credit and reputation. After a short theatrical performance, votes of thanks, and garlanding of the principal guests of the evening, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

XMAS TREE FOR HOSPITAL CHILDREN

An Xmas Tree entertainment was given yesterday for the little inmates of the Petit and J. J. Hospitals in the Hall of the former institution. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who with her ever-ready sympathy for the poor and the sick, attended the function, was on arrival received by Col. Childe, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and Sister H. Mary and Sister E. Mary and others. The Tree was loaded with toys and other gifts for the little patients and the youngsters were delighted to receive them at the hands of her Excellency. They were also treated to refreshments, and nothing was left undone to cater to their pleasure, a Band being also in attendance. Her Excellency left after spending more than an hour and a half at the place.

RELIGIOUS BODIES AT VARIANCE

(From our correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

A case of importance to Hinduism involving the position of a sect of Hindu devotees known as Mahanbhans has been before the City Magistrate of Amraoti during the past six months. It arose from the publication of a pamphlet printed by a press in Amraoti and published by the leaders of a religious body called Nagas, alleging that the Mahanbhans were disentitled to be regarded as a religious body since they were commonly associated as their name implied among a certain class of evil-doers.

To-day Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, Poona, recorded the evidence, on commission, of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. B. G. Tilak and a High Court pleader, of Thana.

Sir Ramkrishna's examination by Mr. L. R. Gokhale, pleader, was intended to show that the Mahanban sect originated with the primitive release of India and had been countenanced by their descendants ever since.

A Punjabi priest of Jallunder named Jotras Mahanbhan lodged the complaint on behalf of his sect under Section 500, I.P.C., on behalf of the Mahanbhan priesthood and their followers against eleven leaders of the Naga sect.

BARRISTERS AND FINANCIAL BUSINESS

The annual statement of the General Council of the British Bar, contains an interesting announcement as to the propriety of a practising barrister taking an active part in the business of a finanlial firm at a fixed salary, plus a commission on the business done by the firm.

Invited by the Attorney-General to express their opinion on the question, the General Council adopted a resolution declaring that a practising barrister "should not as a general rule carry on any other profession or business, or be an active partner in or a salaried official or servant in connexion with any such profession or business.

"The Council are also clearly of opinion that a practising barrister should not actively associate himself with the carrying on of financial business (e.g., the issuing of Government Loans) for a salary or for other payments varying with the amount of financial business done."

The Council see no objection to a practising barrister acting as an ordinary director (i.e., not a managing director) of companies of good standing, carrying on a business which is free from anything of a derogatory nature, but they see grave objections to a practising barrister taking part in negotiations and arrangements with financial houses, and visiting other persons, firms, or companies as the representative of any financial house. The Council consider that "such conduct on the part of a practising barrister would not accord with the principles which should regulate the conduct of a practising barrister in relation to his profession as such, and would clearly be contrary to professional etiquette."

The first general memorandum on the All-India Wheat Crop of the current season, shows an increase of twenty-two per cent. in area sown as compared with last year, the total acreage being twenty-eight million compared with twenty-three million in 1913-14.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A QUESTION OF MINORITY.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Jankibai, a Hindu woman, charged Vishnu Visram and Ramrao Tukaram, Hindus, with kidnapping her daughter Sundrabai, alleged to be a minor. Mr. Vinayak R. Navalkar defended the second accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 20th May last her daughter Sundrabai disappeared with the ornaments she had been wearing, and Rs. 25. Subsequently she found that the two accused, the former of who was the complainant's boarder at Navi Vadi, had kidnapped Sundrabai, who was first taken to a house at Kandewadi and then taken away by the second accused to Baroda. The complainant further alleged that Sundrabai was only fourteen years old and she produced a calendar and the school register showing entries regarding the girl's age and also her vaccination certificate. But the record of the vaccination department showed that Sundrabai was born five months before the date given in the vaccination certificate.

The accused denied that the girl was a minor.

The Magistrate said the complainant had failed to prove that the girl was a minor. The accused were acquitted and as there was a discrepancy regarding the date of the girl's birth, the Magistrate ordered the papers to be sent to the Public Prosecutor with a view to his taking any action that he might think fit.

THEFT BY BOATMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mayne charged Ganoo Amba and Soma Hira, two boatmen, with the theft of a tony belonging to a fisher woman named Shinnari, and a coil of rope, belonging to Mr. J. F. Karaka.

On Monday the two accused while removing the coil of rope from a boat at Shewree, and putting it into a tony, were seized. It was subsequently found that the accused had on the previous night stolen the tony from the bunder where it had been moored. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each on the first charge and were ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months, on the second charge.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

In our yesterday's issue, in one of the Police cases reported, one Bhagwandas Jethabhai was mentioned as having been charged with criminal breach of trust, etc., in respect of the sale proceeds of one share certificate of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of and belonging to one Gocaldas Ukerda who is reported to be deaf and mute. We are informed by the Solicitors of Mr. Bhagwandas Jethabhai Rupji Mangrolwala, that he is the only certified Broker of that name and he is in no way connected with the said Bhagvandas Jethabhai who is quite a different person and is not a certified Broker. Mr. Mangrolwala says he had nothing whatsoever to do with the sale proceeds of the said share certificate, the subject-matter of the case.

FAILURE TO FILE BALANCE SHEET

ACCUSED FINED RS. 100.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

At the adjourned hearing yesterday in the Northern Police Court of the case against Babu Saroda Charan Mitra for failure to file the balance sheets of Tarpur Sugar Works Company, Limited, the accused was fined Rs. 100 in addition to the fine of Rs. 120 previously inflicted for not filing lists of shareholders.

CHOLERA CULTURES.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AUSTRIAN OFFICERS.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" in Petrograd reported some time ago the finding of a number of small phials containing cholera vibrion cultures, which an Austrian officer left with a Galician peasant to hand over to the Russians when they arrived. The case, he declares, was thoroughly attested and proved.

The "Army Messenger," a newspaper issued by the Staff of the armies at the front, has now learned that the use of cholera cultures as a weapon of modern warfare was proposed officially by General von Hetzendorf for use against the Russians and Serbians. General von Hetzendorf's formal proposal was presented to the Supreme Military Council of Austria and warmly opposed by Count Berchtold, who threatened if such a measure were formally sanctioned to resign his official posts.

THE SIKHS' LITTLE SURPRISE.

The "Star" gives the following extracts from a letter written by Private Lawrie, who is serving in a Territorial battalion at the front:

The Sikhs won't stay in their trenches. The Germans generally come out of their trenches at night for rest and exercise. One night the Sikhs got bored and crawled out of our trenches, went over to the Germans', and actually filled them in and crawled back again. There are only 100 yards between the two lines, so it is pretty close fighting; and, of course, when the Germans came back in the morning and found the trenches filled in, they were mown down by hundreds before they got to cover.

One night also some half a dozen Sikhs asked to be allowed to go and spike one of the German guns. As the authorities knew that if they did not give permission they would go all the same, they let them go. So the little party crawled forward in the dark and got right up to the big gun, killed the gunners, blew out the breech, and calmly crawled back.

No wonder the Germans howl at us for bringing "native" troops to fight them!

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy every offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. 180—D26.

MR. AND MRS. GHANDI HONOURED.

HUGE GATHERING AT MOUNT PETIT.

MR. GHANDI ON SOUTH AFRICA.

All Bombay assembled yesterday evening at Mount Petit, Pedder Road, to honour Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ghandi. Every single sect and community in this cosmopolitan city was represented, and few more influential gatherings have been witnessed in Bombay. The Legislative Council was represented by all the members of the Executive Council, and many other official and non-official members; while High Court judges and advocates, members of the University Senate, the Corporation and of every other public body in the city were present. Over 600 people had accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to be present, and many came who had not sent in a formal acceptance, the full attendance being probably over 800.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta and Lady Mehta; The Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb; The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill; The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy; Sir Dinshaw Petit; The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Balchandra Krishna; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sir Jagmohandass Varjivandass; Sir Cawasji Jehangir, and Lady Jehangir; Sir Dorab J. Tata and Lady Tata; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; Mr. D. E. Wacha; The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parukh, The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Lalji; Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir; Mr. R. D. Sethna; Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. N. Bahadurji and Mrs. Bahadurji; Mr. Amirudin Tyebji; Mr. Kaikobad P. Adenwalla; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan; Mr. M. C. Petit and Mrs. Piroja P. Petit; Mr. A. P. Mehta and Mrs. Mehta; Dr. Stanley Reed, The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; The Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Mr. K. M. Jhaveri; Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji; Mr. L. N. Banaji; Mr. J. H. Bhabha; Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji; Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy; Mrs. R. Row and many others.

Mr. Ghandi, on arrival, was presented to a large number of the guests, including Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Claude Hill with both of whom he chatted for some time, and then there was a little speech-making on the lawn.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee said he had been asked by the Committee which had invited them there to say a few words in proposing the toast of their honoured guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi. He did not think it was at all necessary for him to tell them anything about the life and career of Mr. Ghandi. For the last few years the whole country had resounded with the tale of his great deeds, his courage and great moral qualities, his labours and his sufferings in the cause of the Indians in South Africa in enabling them to assert and maintain their self-respect and their honour. As he said he felt it was not necessary to recount the tale which they had heard from the public platform, read in the Press, or discussed in their social life. It was enough if he told them that they all regarded Mr. Ghandi as a hero in the cause of Indian independence; and he might add that he narrowly escaped being its martyr. They were therefore, all proud of Mr. Ghandi, and, he would take leave to say, they were prouder still of Mrs. Ghandi (applause.).

There was no more pathetic thing in the whole campaign which Mr. Ghandi waged in South Africa than the incident of Mrs. Ghandi insisting upon standing shoulder-to-shoulder with him in the fight and in the sufferings and privations he was prepared to undergo. "Ladies and gentlemen," Sir Pherozeshah added," so long as we have Indians like Mr. Ghandi, and Indian women like Mrs. Ghandi, we need not despair of our country (applause). They show that at the proper time and as occasion may arise they are possessed of the highest qualities of courage heroism and capacity of endurance and suffering."

They were glad, he proceeded, that Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi's arrival in this country had given them an opportunity of telling them face to face how they honoured, respected and admired them. They bade them a cordial welcome back to their own country Mr. Ghandi had already told them that he meant to devote the rest of his life to Indian work here. Let them wish him the same success here that he achieved in South Africa, and he (Sir Pherozeshah) was perfectly certain that Mr. Ghandi would be the means of doing enormous good, and promoting in every way the welfare and prosperity of this country which he cherished, like themselves, so well and patriotically.

He would like to add one word. Mr Ghandi had shown that he could combine the greatest qualities of courage and heroism with the greatest loyalty, and at this time it was no small thing to think that his exertions had brought about such a state of things that the Indians in South Africa stand side by side with them in their expressions of enthusiastic and devoted loyalty to the British Crown (applause.). "In the name of this great gathering," Sir Pherozeshah concluded, "I bid you both, Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi," a cordial and enthusiastic welcome on your return to your own country, and the warmest expression of our respect, honour and good will.

Mr. J. B. Petit, the Hon. Secretary, then read a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, regretting that he could not be present, but saying he was glad that gathering was to be held, for Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi deserved all the honour India could show them.

MR. GHANDI'S REPLY.

Replying to the toast, Mr. Ghandi said that he did not know that the right word would come to him to express the feelings that had stirred within him that afternoon. He had felt that he would be more at home in his own motherland than he used to be in South Africa among their own countrymen. But during the three days that they had passed in Bombay they had felt—and he thought he was voicing the feelings of his wife too—that they were much more at home among those indentured Indians, who were the truest heroes of India. They felt that they were indeed in strange company here in Bombay, and that reminded him of one thing said to him by a great Englishman, namely, that duty would be merited at the last.

In what he had done, he had done nothing beyond his duty and it remained to be seen how far he had succeeded in doing his duty That was not a mere lip expression but he asked them to believe sincerely that these were his feelings. He felt all that his elders had done for him, all that his political leaders had done for him, all that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had done for him and he could recall many an incident when i e, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, had cheered him up while he was a young briefless barrister in his disappointments. He had had the honour of receiving instruction, guidance, and advice from many other distinguished countrymen of his own, and would he not be ungrateful if he did not do what they told him to do? He had paid his respects to the Grand Old Man of India—Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji—that morning. His life was an inspiration to him and in that connection he dared not to leave out one name, that of his guide—at least his political leader, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale (Cheers). His life was more than an inspiration to him. Mr. Gokhale had been to him more than a brother. He also must not omit to mention the deep debt that he owed to all countrymen, let alone the memory of his revered parents, who taught him to respect them and through them the whole country. They were paying these regards to them, who were but poor creatures, while the real heroes were the indentured labourers. He wished to remind them of the indentured Indian that staggered him in jail. When he met that Indian, he did not know what inspired the latter to go to jail, and what inspired him to utter the words he did utter. He told the Indian that there was no occasion for him to go there and that he had never advised such of his countrymen as Harbat Singh to go there. But that old Indian said that he could not restrain himself from going there when he saw his poor brothers and sisters go there for the honour of the country. How could he leave himself but be asked, and added that he wanted to die there. They were alive and he was dead. That man was the hero and there were many of his type. If he had lived and come out to India they here would not have noticed him, perhaps he too would not have noticed him. All honour was due to the memory of Harbat Singh.

They had also honoured Mrs. Ghandi as the wife of the great Ghandi. He had no knowledge of the great Ghandi but he could say that she could tell them more about the sufferings of women who rushed with babies to the jail and who had now joiend the majority, than he could.

In conclusion, Mr. Ghandi appealed to them to accept the services of himself and his wife for, he said, they had come to render such service as God would enable them to do so. They had not come to receive big entertainments like that because they did not think they were worthy of such presents. He felt that they would only spoil them if ever by such action a thought crossed their minds that they had done something to deserve such a big *tamasha* made in their honour. He, however, thanked them on behalf of his wife and himself most sincerely for the great honour done to them that afternoon and he hoped to receive the blessings of the whole country in their endeavour to serve the Motherland. Hitherto, he said, they had known nothing of his failures. All the news that they had received related to his successes. Here they would now see them in the naked light, and would see their faults, and anticipating such faults and failures, he asked them to overlook them, and with that appeal, he said, they as humble servants would commence the service of their country. He again thanked them most sincerely for the very great honour done to himself and his wife.

Subsequently the guests adjourned for refreshments, excellently served by Messrs. Mongini Brothers, and a pleasant hour was spent in Mr. Petit's beautiful grounds.

The residents of Ghatkopar assembled in a meeting under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, presented an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi on Monday night.

WOMEN'S ADDRESS TO MRS. GANDHI.

The second meeting of the Women's Address Committee will be held at the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal's Hall Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the address to Mrs. Gandhi.

THE REPORTS OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

The following official statement of the Committee of Inquiry was made public for the first time on December 18:—

On September 15 last the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that he had asked the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General to take such steps as seemed best adapted to provide for the investigation from evidence obtainable in this country of accusations of outrage and breaches of the laws of war on the part of Germany.

During the last three months inquiries with this object have been vigorously pursued, and the cases brought under review have been examined in detail by a number of members of the English Bar who have put their services at the disposal of the authorities, and by the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Some hundreds of detailed statements have now been collected and a Committee has been appointed to consider these materials.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. (Chairman.)
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.
Professor H. A. L. Fisher.
Mr. Harold Cox.

DISCORD IN TURKEY.

Information has reached Odessa that Marshal von der Goltz's real mission to Constantinople is to secure a reconciliation between the leaders of the Turkish Government and the senior German officers employed in the Turkish Army and Fleet, as their discord was paralysing the conduct of the war. Von der Goltz, on arrival, received or assumed the supreme command of the Turkish war operations on land and sea. This caused the displeasure of Enver Pasha, whose adherents immediately started a movement against the Marshal, who, however, succeeded in having Enver Pasha sent to the Caucasian campaign. Plots and counterplots continue to occupy the ruling circles at Constantinople more than the war.

Captain S. D. N. Cahusac, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras has resigned his appointment and is permitted to rejoin his regiment; the 10th D. C. O. Lancers, Hodson's Horse.

Prof. S. C. Mukerjee of Serampore and Prof. S. E. Ranganathan, of the Madras Presidency College, have been elected Joint Secretaries to the Council of the All India Conference of Indian Christians. The next session of the Conference will be held in Madras next cold weather.

MR. AND MRS. GHANDI AT MOUNT PETIT.

Photo by Messrs. G. M. Jayakar,

Mr. Ghandi is third and Mrs. Ghandi sixth from the left. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is to be seen on the left and Lady Mehta is sitting on the left of Mr. Ghandi.

RACING NOTES.

IN-AND-OUT RUNNING.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

It is impossible to deny that the week-end gatherings at Mahaluxmi race-course are most delightful little afternoon parties, where two or three hours may be most enjoyably whiled away in pleasant surroundings and amongst agreeable company. The Turf Club spares neither expense nor trouble to make everything attractive and comfortable, and he would indeed be a sordid grumbler that would carp or cavil at the splendid arrangements and appointments which are in evidence within the various enclosures. But when so much is done by the executive for the "hors d'œuvres" and "entries" to make this appetising sporting reunion more palatable, it is strange the "piece de résistance," the racing, should be permitted to degenerate unchallenged at the sweet will of a few owners, who apparently do not realise the enormity of the offence of sending horses out to race without the least intention to win until it serves their purpose.

I am quite aware that this is not only a delicate and disagreeable subject to comment upon publicly, but it is at the same time a topic the Stewards have a deep-rooted objection to see criticised. It is, however, a matter of considerable public importance, and when the Club's ingenuous, sporting clientele are confiding and generous enough to throw two or three lakhs of rupees into circulation through the medium of the Tote at ordinary Extra Meetings, it is incumbent on the Club to see that there is nothing irregular or unfair practised to influence the results upon which the distribution of the funds, subscribed in good faith, depends, and which the subscribers expect to be ruled by the ordinary canons of respectable racing as promised by the published Rules.

The Club admittedly has a serious difficulty to contend with, and that is, there is far too much racing for the available number of competing horses. The same horses are therefore enabled to race together in the same class of race time after time, varied occasionally by a furlong more or less, and in a great many cases, in a field of 15 to 20 horses, there may not be half a dozen animals trying at all. After running a bye in this way two or three times, and at the same time reaping the further advantage of getting a few pounds off his back for each futile effort, the time at last arrives when this schemer is enabled to gauge his chance of success with almost unerring certainty, having only the small opposition of one or perhaps two other good ones which have been on the same lay as himself.

Well, even at the Mahaluxmi, such a thing as the close and intelligent study of past form still exists amongst a large section of those who consider they are discriminating enough to back their opinions by investing in a ticket or two on the Tote, and it goes without saying, that past malingerers of the type referred to, will receive no support at all from "form" students, who will bestow their attention and money on others which at the weights appear to merit the distinction by their previous forward running. The non-calculating irresponsible section of the betting crowd take this cue and follow the lead. Meanwhile the capable schemer, that has run as stiff as a crutch on two or three previous occasions, with a stone or two packed up his sleeve, is almost wholly neglected. At the psychological moment, a few seconds before closing-up time, the necessary number of tickets are piled on, and if Bobby Burns had been more up-to-date and visited Mahaluxmi occasionally, the "mice and men" affair would never have materialised, for these "best laid schemes" don't often "gang agley" in that quarter.

Talking to a well-known sportsman the other day, he suggested, that in the interests of clean sport, the Turf Club and the public, the whole business should be exposed by a public-spirited journal courting a libel action. I told him that such a procedure was not necessary, and that, unless the presiding judge was intimately conversant with the characteristics of the horse: understood the technique of training: and was a student of form: his judgment would be worthless. And it is precisely this disability which encourages the officers to persist in the reprehensible practice with impunity, under the very noses of those who can judge, but are afraid to speak. One has only to pick up a copy of the official race-card and follow a few of the performances from the 1st to the 5th Extra to satisfy himself as to the truth of what I have endeavoured to explain, for a more convincing and more damning record of quite a catalogue of racing irregularities,—save the expression,—was never published.

A strange feature with regard to this in-and-out running is, that no semblance of an inquiry is ever instituted to account for these equine vagaries. The Club being apparently impressed with the idea that, so long as something wins the race and no complaints are forthcoming, that everyone is satisfied. This is a great mistake, and if those in authority were situated as favourably as I am for hearing all that is said about this erratic running it would surprise them. What has struck me, perhaps, more than anything is, that those whose business it is to watch the running can see nothing peculiar or remarkable in the fact, that when one of these belated winners is "expected" he secures a comfortable position in the van when the bend is reached, and in many cases is case-hardened enough to hostile criticism to have the impertinence to lead the field from start to finish, whereas in his previous essays he was not prominent at any part of the journey. This fact alone should be regarded as extremely suspicious and quite worthy of at least an informal inquiry. The belief may prevail that too frequent inquiries into inconsistent performances might be resented and lead to reprisals by some owners quitting the game and racing might suffer. Quite a mistaken notion. The public would infinitely prefer to see a small field of three or four honest tryers racing for their lives, than a field numerically strong in which the major portion of the horses are mere passengers, impeding and obstructing those that have a real interest in the issue, galloping all over the place under the influence of the reefing and hauling the animals are subjected to in the rough and ready stopping tactics adopted by some of the riders who are usually reserved for this sort of business.

THE FOOTBALL BATTALION.

Authority has now been given for the formation of a battalion of athletes and footballers, to be called the 17th Football Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. The committee responsible for raising the battalion is under the presidency of Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P., and includes amongst its members Lord Kinnaird and Mr. F. J. Wall, secretary of the Football Association

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INVASION OF HUNGARY.

INFLUENCE ON ROUMANIA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

No indication is given why the Russian advance in Bukovina taking a more southerly course than the previous incursion, has reached Marmaros Sziget. It is generally recognised, however, that the presence of Russian troops in that part of Hungary associated with hopes of a greater Roumania is bound to influence Roumania. Commentators point out the great possibility of a joint advance from east and south towards Budapest.

THE FIRST INDIAN V. C.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohanlal writes to the press that the real name of the first Indian winner of the Victoria Cross whom recently the King-Emperor honoured by a conversation, is Havildar Gyan Singh, of 57th Wilde's Rifles and not Ganga Singh. He is a Guleria Rajput, son of Gopal Singh, of Tika Badiale, Cakhli Fatehpur, tehsil Nurpur, Kangra district, and his family are cultivators settled in the Rai Bahadur's land. The Rai Bahadur also appeals for help for Gyan Singh's old father who is in distressed circumstances.

DEATH OF THREE TURKISH PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Three Turks died during the voyage of the steamer Thongwa which brought the Turkish prisoners to Rangoon last evening, two from wounds and one from stomach trouble. The men are said to have expressed themselves quite satisfied with their present position and glad to be so far from hostilities.

A German Engineer describes in "Prometheus" a German scientific journal, a new means of popularising electricity. The new system proposes to use a transformer to bring the current from 220 to 50 volts. It can then use bare wire conductors and low voltage lamps of 10 to 25 candle power which can be made very cheaply and economically

The Government of Bengal declares the Bhurs or Bhars residing in the Presidency of Fort William to be a criminal tribe.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOHEMIANS AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Bohemians, a concert party headed by Mr. Philip Newbury, who opened for a short engagement at the Excelsior Theatre last night, are a well-balanced and capable company, and provide a really capital entertainment. Every member of the party is an artiste in his or her own particular line, every one works hard to make the show "jee," and last night they kept a moderately good audience interested and amused for nearly three hours.

Mr. Newbury is a tenor with a voice of exceptional strength and power, and he was loudly applauded for his singing of a solo from "La Boheme," and for two old English songs, in which we must confess to liking him better than in his operatic selections. Then there is Mr. Clement May, a character actor, who impersonated Dickens' characters a la Bransby Williams very effectively; and later convulsed the house in Mel B Spurr's burlesque, After Dinner Speeches Miss La Roche in songs of the type Miss Ada Reeve has made her own, was good, and Miss Peggy Paris gave a number of songs at the piano in an exceedingly clever and amusing style. Miss Beatrice Mercer, a talented contralto, Mr. Oliver Farrow, bass, and Mr. Leith Harvey complete a company that is exceptionally strong musically, and in which, as has been said, every member is a hardworking and talented artiste.

Were it not so the Bohemians would not have been able to do what they did last night—to entertain for a whole evening a Bombay audience with a programme in which there was hardly a new item. All the songs and concerted numbers were good, but they were mostly old while some were very ancient, and the introduction of a few more modern songs would strengthen the entertainment considerably.

The Bohemians give two performances nightly—one at 6-30, for which half prices are charged, and the second at 9-30.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visited the wounded soldiers at the Marine Lines Hospital on Monday and was met by Major Hirsch, I.M.S.

Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Mrs. Sladen, Miss Sladen, and his Highness the Raja of Pudducotta are staying at Government House.

Mr. Arthur [redacted] of Dalhousie Club, Calcutta, wanted a commission in the reserve of army officers.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Fletcher and Beachcroft Sir S. P. Sinha moved for admission of an appeal on behalf of Inder Chand who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on two charges under Clause 7 of Ordinance 6 of 1914 (trading with Enemy Ordinance) and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees.

The first charge related to one case of mica which was sent to Germany prior to the outbreak of the war, but was sold in London, and second to eleven cases of mica sent to Marseilles but taken delivery of at Germany and disposed of there.

The prosecution alleged that eight cases were sold to a German firm but the defence was they were sold to an American firm. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and directed that same bail would continue.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,11,023; the women of Narsingpur, C.P., Rs. 260; East Khandesh Branch, 5th instalment, Rs. 378; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Sundry villages, Rs. 120, and Kanshri Sh. Nanji, Ranpore, Rs. 50: Rs. 170; per Collector of Larkhana:—Ladies of W. Abd. Kalkore's family, Rs. 35, Ladies of W. Lal Khan's family, Rs. 15, Ladies of M. Atta Muhammed's family, Rs. 10, Rs. 60; Ratnagiri District Talukas, Rs. 32; Mrs. Ali Akbar, Rs. 50; Pupils of the Kandi Mohola Khoja Girls School, Rs. 18; Pupils of the School for the Blind, Rs. 10; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 14; Pupils and Staff of United Free Church Mission City and High Schools, Rs. 30; Mrs. Dhunbai D. P. Byramji, Rs. 15; per Mrs. Wales, Dharwar, Rs. 500; Mrs. Rupchand Motiram, Jalgaon, Rs. 101; Proceeds Bombay Gas Co.; Social Club's dance on 16th December, Rs. 500; per Treasury Officer, Mahikantha, Rs. 164; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Quin, Rs. 100; Women of Kalwan Taluka, Nasik, Rs. 30; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 70; Acharya M. S. Kunjvihariprasadji of Swaminarayan Temple, Wadhwan, Rs. 100; a Friend, Rs. 50; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berchon:—Proceeds raffle of a pagri, Rs. 75, Vanthali Police Staff, Rs. 13, Panch Koshi Taluka, Rs. 190, Bhanwad Taluka, Rs. 402, Kalawad Taluka, Rs. 433, Kalianpur Taluka, Rs. 953, Kandorna Taluka, Rs. 860, Khambalia Taluka, Rs. 309, Lalpar Taluka, Rs. 31, Atkot Taluka, Rs. 356, Rs. 3,622; Kaira District, per Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Rs. 348; Children's Branch Subscriptions, 3rd Instalment, Rs. 1,326; Total, Rs. 3,18,969.

Children's Branch Subscriptions:—Proceeds of a Cinematograph Performance given at the Excelsior, Rs. 1,221-8; 50 Parsi Children, Ahmedabad, Rs. 54; Nine little pupils of the Elementary School, Indore, Amount of their Prize Money, Rs. 15; by one anna subscription from the Panday Girls' School, Rs. 15; Rani Banaji, Rs. 12-8; "A Friend of Little Ones," Rs. 7; Total, Rs. 1,326.

The scheme for lighting Cawnpore with electricity has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The engagement of Captain E. H. Lovell, R.A., Adjutant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, to Miss Philipson, daughter, of the late Mr. P. J. Philipson, of Newgate, has been announced.

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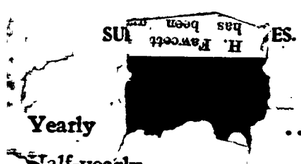
THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January, 13, 1915.

B. M. MALABARI.

There is no Indian of his time whose life was better worth writing than was that of B. M. Malabari, who stood in so complete a sense for one side of the modern reform movement. Malabari ought to have written his own story He had great gifts of expression; he had seen at least as much of India as any one of his contemporaries; he had been the confidant of viceroys, governors, and princes; he had made in his way a good deal of history. No one else could have done the record adequately, but we must suppose that he was too humble to attempt it on anything like an adequate scale. He cannot have been ignorant of the real importance of his career, but the claim he made for himself was characteristic. "Though I am nobody in particular," said he, "I will not affect to be so modest as to deny that I am as decent and intelligent a person as any of my years and position." There was one short biography already in existence, but no one would say that there was not room for such a personal record as Sirdar Jogendra Singh has given in "B. M. Malabari: Rambles with the Pilgrim Reformer" (London: G. Bell & Sons.) It is a pleasant little book, written in excellent English, and including more than one critical chapter on Indian public questions which should do good service at the present juncture, when, as the Under Secretary for India says, the British people are being led to look upon all Indian affairs from a different angle. The book, however, is not quite what it purports to be. Sirdar Jogendra Singh was a friend of Malabari's for many years. They spent holidays together and enjoyed rambles in one another's company. "I am now going to tell the story of these rambles," the author says. He does not do that. What he does is to weave occasional talks from Malabari with a short sketch of his career and his principal public activities; and the reader will probably think he could not have done better. Sir Valentine Chirol, who contributes a prefatory note, is mentioned as having seen the volume through the press. He has evidently not read it very carefully. If he had, he would have corrected a few obvious errors, such as the statement that Queen Victoria's "Proclamation at the great Durbar at Delhi is now regarded as the Magna Charta of India!"

The main lines of Malabari's remarkable career are extremely familiar in India. He had no advantages of birth or education or family influence. His mother, early widowed and remarried, could give him no start in the world, except such as came from the inspiration of her own character. He was not a brilliant student, and it was only after several failures that he secured a degree at Bombay University. By the time this tardy success was gained the worst of his early struggles was over. He worked as a teacher, became intimate with some of the best European missionaries (though he appears never to have been seriously drawn towards a profession of Christianity), published a volume of Gujerati poems, and before long found his right place in journalism. His mastery of English was remarkable, even in that generation of noteworthy Indo-English writers; and it would be fair to say that, if his business faculty had equalled his intellectual gifts, or if he had been allied with practical colleagues, he might have been a far greater power in the shaping of journalism in Western India than he actually was. In his hands the "Indian Spectator" was, of course, an able and thoughtful little paper, and its services to the cause of social reform are not likely to be forgotten. But its editor, as everybody recognised, was out of sympathy with the main stream of Indian political thought during the last twenty years of his life, and in consequence his articles often gave the impression of being inspired by a closer agreement with official policy than as a matter of fact belonged to Malabari. His proper rôle was the reconciliation of East and West, and for this his later enterprise, the monthly "East and West," established in 1902, was better fitted than a weekly journal, for among its contributors he was able to enlist a corps of like-minded Europeans and Indians. He joined the National Congress at its foundation, but left it quickly on the ground that it was devoting itself more and more, as he put it, to "transcendental politics." Sirdar Jogendra Singh explains his position thus:—

It was social reform more than political institutions which India needed, he thought, and all through life he worked towards its attainment. As a young man he was caught by the idea of an Indian National Congress. He would have given his life to organise a national movement of earnest workers drawn from all classes and creeds, with a clear understanding of the past and a true vision of the future, devoted to the cause of national unity and to the removal of all that goes to make national life impossible for Indians. He hoped that the National Congress would devote itself to nation building, and that it would create a centre of unity drawing Hindus, Muhammedans, and Christians into bonds of brotherhood, and firing them with a common aspiration to realize Indian nationality. Such a movement would have been truly national in character, and if it might have appealed but little to the Government, it would have appealed greatly to the people.

Yet curiously enough, although Malabari found it impossible to remain a member of the National Congress, he believed that Government officials were wrong in keeping away from it. He foresaw what actually happened, that unless Government servants resolved to make "the aspirations of young India their own, and took part in the various movements that are now coming into existence, there was a risk that the gulf between the Government and the people would be widened." In any case, however, Malabari was following his own nature in keeping out of the political movement. At bottom, he cared only for social reform; or, to state it more exactly, he was convinced that a radical reconstruction of Indian domestic life and social custom should come before everything else. Therefore the most arduous part of Malabari's career was the period marked by the campaign for marriage reform, carried out partly in India and partly in Europe, —the organised appeal to the women of England on behalf of their Indian sisters being the thing which gave him his standing in this country, while it created no little hostility against him in his own. No one can say (Sirdar Jogendra Singh does not say) that Malabari's severe and prolonged efforts had any great measure of success. The Civil Marriage Act for which he worked has not yet been secured. He had to be content with the Age of Consent Act, which was not what he wanted.

Malabari is not incorrectly styled the pilgrim reformer. He travelled everywhere in India, and mostly on foot. It is probably true that few Indians, if any, knew the village and the villager in the various provinces as he knew them. This is true also of the Indian States (rather oddly called "the ruling states" by Sirdar Jogendra Singh, who does not seem to be acquainted with their numbers). Malabari was an unofficial adviser to very many princes. He recognised the anomaly of their position in relation to the paramount Power and before the law, and it is interesting to find him advocating the specific reform which Sir William Wedderburn is just now urging,—namely, the creation of a "tribunal which may adjudicate in an open and honourable way in all matters of importance between the people and the Prince. At present there is no agency in the whole machinery of the Indian Government which may be appealed to when there are serious disputes between the Rajah and his subjects. The decisions of the Government of India, so far as the Native States are concerned, follow no precedent; and are as variable as the wind." As regards Malabari's lifelong study of the peasant and the land, there is one very significant thing to take note of. During the whole of his life he was opposed to hostile criticism of the Government. He was incessantly appealing to his countrymen to work with the administration, to help instead of hampering. It was well-meant advice, but Sirdar Jogendra Singh supplies a powerful illustration of its limits. He has a chapter headed "Famine v. Land Tax," which embodies Malabari's views and his own upon the crucial questions of land assessments and settlements and the relations of landlord and tenant. This short chapter, of fourteen pages, contains as severe a condemnation of the land-revenue system established in British India as could be found in any pamphlet or newspaper representing the more radical school of critics. Malabari had unusual gifts of understanding and sympathy,—carried, perhaps, too far towards sentimentality; he accomplished a remarkable work. And yet one closes this attractive little volume doubting whether, after all, he made the wisest choice as regards the direction of his labours or gave his generation all that there was in him to bestow.

THE PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPE

The evacuation of Transylvania and Bukhovina by the Austrians is in some respects an exceedingly important step and may be said to have a diplomatic as well as a military significance. For these two provinces, which were once the appanage of the Cæsars, have still retained their Latin civilisation and connection, and the reviving spirit of Roumania has, since its creation as an independent State, cast longing eyes across the Transylvanian mountains towards those of its own kith and kin. The attitude of Roumania in the war has been somewhat anomalous, and once or twice it has verged on burlesque, for instance, when we were assured the other day that it was the intention of the Bukarest Cabinet to step into the mêlée in Spring, so as to insure that the ultimate result would not tend to the aggrandisement of any one great Power. It is at least amusing to hear a Lilliputian dictating terms to Olympian giants locked in an almost superhuman conflict. We have no desire to belittle Roumania or her splendid little army, but she will do well not to lose her sense of proportion. Her interests lie with the Allies undoubtedly and if her claims are couched in terms well within the domain of reason, Russia, which at present, is for all intents and purposes in occupation of the coveted provinces ethnologically Roumanian, might be inclined to satisfy them and thus bring about the active association of Roumania with the Triple Entente, who are waging the war of both Latin and Slav against the enemy of both. Of course one cannot lose sight of the diplomatic situation in the Balkans as a whole. It is no use disguising the fact that in Roumania, there is a great deal of affection for Turkey and dislike for Bulgaria and Servia. Moreover the dynasty, which has been the saving grace of the nation, is Hohenzollern and this in Near Eastern politics is anything but a negligible factor. Towards Bulgaria sentiments have swerved considerably since the cession of Silistria which followed the military promenade. Between Sofia and Bukarest there is a form of entente and though there are some doubts about it, we may be sure that it is either mutual dislike or mutual interests which have so far kept these two Balkan Powers out of the fray. As far as the attitude of Bulgaria is concerned, it is impossible to lose sight of Greece. Until Cavalla is ceded to the Bulgars, as it should have been, and as Europe may insist it must be, we shall not see any lasting rapprochement between Athens and Sofia. The Balkan Peninsula is the clime of Vendetta, and it is an open question whether any reasonableness on the part of Greece, and so far there has been none, will entirely allay the mutual suspicion and mistrust, not to use a stronger term, which has issued from the so-called alliance of 1912. Here, again, is another factor. Since the decline of Ottoman Power, Romania has been the Lion of Near Eastern Europe. Any conclusive victory for the Bulgar over the Hellene, would upset the prestige and pique the dignity of the ultra-patriotic party who are now in power at Bukharest. There is yet another aspect to the question. Report has it that M. Venizelos has addressed to the Sublime Porte a protest against anti-Hellenic prosecutions in Asia Minor, which may lead to a rupture between Turkey and Greece. Should this eventuality occur, Bulgaria will certainly not regard as a disinterested spectator any further glorification of the Classic Isles. Again, the question arises, in such a case, what rôle will Roumania play? Here once more we find that she is an enigma. We must never lose sight of the fact that the Roumanian is in the European family a man in possession of "unearned increment." Recent events have taught him the wisdom, if not the honour and dignity, of the advisability of sacrificing little to gain much. Roumania is in no way threatened, wherever the victory may lie. She is sufficiently strong to be respected by Europe and sought after by the Balkan States. Should Bukhovina and Transylvania be restored to her without firing a shot, she will smile thanks, even though she smile up her sleeve. It is hard to conceive Roumania struggling for her own as Servia struggles for her sons in Bosnia and the sister province. Hence Roumania may be bought over. It may be possible for Austria to say, "We give you what you desire, refrain from fighting us" or "Fight with us and you shall come into your own." The question is, will the Dual Monarchy be driven to this pass? This is best answered by a glance at prevailing conditions in Hungary. If one were called upon to analyse the present-day temperament of the Hungarians, the only truthful diagnosis would be,—distrust, dislike and disappointment. Hungary has been, by the selfishness of the German clique in Vienna and the Kaiser, exposed to invasion by her hereditary enemy, whilst her magnificent troops, the elite of Francis-Joseph's army, have been led away to repel the Russian attack at points of vantage to German-Austria. Hence these conditions on the Upper Danube. From all accounts the meeting of Count Tisza the Hungarian Premier with the Kaiser was exceedingly stormy and one may rest assured that the former spoke in very plain language to the War Lord in that blunt manner which has always been a characteristic of the foremost Magyar statesman of to-day. Meetings have been held all over Hungary protesting against the strategy of the Viennese General Staff, which has so neglected the powerful partner of the Dual Monarchy, which to-day is more dissatisfied than ever with the Hapsburg connection. It is not at all beyond the horizon of possibility that Hungary may herself either acquire Roumanian sympathy by a cession of the Roumanian provinces to King Ferdinand, or end the war as far as she is concerned by separate terms with Russia and her Allies.

Notes of the Day

The Question of a General Election.

There is a suggestion in political circles in England that the duration of the present Parliament should be prolonged by a short amendment of the Parliamentary Act, though some think that there should be an election but on non-party lines. There ought certainly to be no election of a new Parliament, in which all the bitter controversies of party politics would be revived, unless the war ends satisfactorily. But a general election on non-party lines would be a farce, and it would be unfair to the majority of voters who are at the front fighting the battles of the Empire. The concensus of opinion is, therefore, for the prolongation of the present Parliament with the consent of all parties in Parliament. While the voice of party is hushed, and the contending elements in Parliament are unanimous in their support of the Government, a general election would be highly anomalous. It is curious that some of the Liberal journals complain that the duty of the Opposition of criticising the Government, even where criticism is legitimate, has been neglected, and that this is neglect is not to the advantage of the public.

Hungary and the War.

We have mentioned in the article on the problems of Eastern Europe which appears above the strong interview which the Hungarian Premier is reported to have had with the Kaiser. The "Morning Post" in this connection publishes an interesting letter which the London correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper has received from Budapest (via Italy) dated November 24th. It appears that Count Tisza was forced to go to Berlin to demand adequate forces from the General Staff and the Emperor on account of the threats of the Opposition members of the National Committee. The result of the mission, which was communicated to the Liberal Members of Parliament by Count Tisza himself was very unsatisfactory. The Hungarian Premier saw the Imperial Chancellor, the Minister for War, and the General Staff and told them bluntly that he could not guarantee the goodwill and loyalty of Hungary, unless more attention was paid to the interests of his country. He was referred by all of them to the Kaiser whom he ultimately saw.

The Emperor's Emotion.

Count Tisza in describing the interview to his party said the Emperor was very much annoyed and at first did not want to believe that the Hungarian Opposition had taken to threats, for he counted upon the unity of all parties in the two Empires for the great cause. But Tisza, the correspondent continues,

is not the man to be scared even by the Emperor William, and stuck to the point that three Army Corps must be sent to Hungary to defend the Hungarian plains from invasion, and to throw the Russians back across the Carpathians, or otherwise his Cabinet would have to resign. Tisza says that the Emperor at first became quite furious and said something to the effect that open enemies are not always the most dangerous enemies, and that the egotism of some people was likely to upset the whole plan of campaign. Nevertheless, he agreed to consult the General Staff on the question and promised to do all he could to satisfy the Hungarians. This conversation must have been most interesting. I learn from another quarter,—I don't know whether it is true or not,—that the Emperor trembled with emotion when Tisza intimated that the Cabinet would have to resign, and implored him not to aggravate the strain which his position imposed upon him in these anxious times, and when he said this he was almost crying.

It will be remembered that not long after this new Austrian forces appeared in the Carpathians.

Anger in the Press.

The immediate result of the Premier's mission, however, was a storm of criticism in the Opposition press.

The "Pesti Hirlap" said in its leader that "all we can see is that the Hungarian Prime Minister had to beg an audience from the German Emperor, and we are at his mercy as to the safety of our country." The Germans, it says, seem to have taken over even the constitutional rights of the Monarchy as if we had no Emperor at all, as if we had not raised an army of four million men for the German General Staff to dispose of, and by handing over to them the supreme command we would have resigned our national independence and become the vassal of Germany. In consequence of this article the secret police were engaged the whole day in confiscating the copies of the paper even from the cafés and tobacco-shops. They even took it out of the hands of visitors in the cafés. Other papers expressed their indignation in the same sense, but in somewhat milder terms to avoid confiscation and a trial, but all agreed that the Government in Hungary as well as in Austria had given up the reins of authority to Germany.

One of the comic papers was confiscated for translating a German official communiqué which ran "there is nothing to report from the western theatre of war, and no change in Galicia" as "we didn't win the battle in the West and were defeated in Galicia."

Bench and Bar in Lucknow.

The District Judge of Lucknow, has not yet seen his way to apologise to the lawyer who was insulted by him in his court. It is not known what action the Government contemplate taking in regard to the memorial which has been submitted to them by the Vakils Association in Lucknow and in the meanwhile matters are at a deadlock, to the great inconvenience of the public. The court business is at a standstill, and the court is practically closed, as no vakils appear before the judge. This is not a matter which concerns the judge and the vakils only, but it is chiefly important to the public and it is to be hoped that Sir James Meston's Government will soon put an end to this unfortunate business. The burden of the complaint of the advocates and vakils is that the behaviour complained of was not an exception but rather the rule, as far as Mr. Warburton is concerned. The Allahabad "Leader" remarks that "further unpleasant developments are by no means unlikely if the affair is not promptly settled, and it is fairly clear that it can only be determined by the timely intervention of higher authority."

The Seva Sadan.

The Seva Sadan Society, which owes its existence to the philanthropic genius of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, (whose biography is discussed above) and which has for its chief object the rendering of social, educational and medical service to the needy through Indian "sisters of mercy," has been in existence now in Bombay for over six years, and, to judge from the annual report for the year 1913-14 is steadily extending its beneficent influence in diverse directions not only in Bombay, but in other important centres like Poona, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. In a way the idea of organising among the womanhood of India, a movement for social service on a more or less spiritual basis, was Mr. Malabari's own. It was at one time feared even by his well-wishers that the idea, though a noble one, could not materialise in the circumstances in which Indian womanhood finds itself at the present day. But Mr. Malabari had the courage and the perseverence to push on with the scheme and saw his great ambition realised in his lifetime.

Institutions in Bombay.

The Bombay Branch of the Society maintains at present a Home for the Homeless, an Industrial Home with various departments, a Shelter for the Distressed, a free Dispensary for women and children, separate Ashrams (or Homes) for Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan lady workers, free literary and other Home classes for married and unmarried young ladies and a Library and a Reading Room. In the Home for the Homeless there were in the year under report 56 inmates, of whom 10 were adult women, 25 girls and 21 boys, the majority of these boys and girls being waifs and strays sent by the police. All these children, as well as the women, were carefully nursed into health and taught useful occupations likely to enable them to eke out a living. The Society not only maintains a Free Dispensary for poor and destitute women and children, but arranges occasional medical visits to chawls and slums, where suffering people are likely to be found, who are unable to attend dispensaries. In a similar manner itinerant teachers are sent out with a view to impart the elements of education and useful knowledge to poor women.

The Home Classes.

But the most successful among the institutions run by the Society in Bombay are the Home Classes for young married and unmarried purdah ladies, who are taught English, Marati, Gujarati and simple arithmetic, sewing, knitting, etc. The number of admissions in the year under notice was 88, the majority of whom were married girls, who would have ordinarily stopped attending school soon after their marriage, as is the practice among the higher class Hindus. The Seva Sadan Society is thus proving a very useful and beneficent agency for the amelioration of the condition of Indian womanhood in this city and deserves every support from public spirited members of society.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA SUCCESSES.

ALLIES STANDING FIRM.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

The enemy continues to make determined attacks on the Allied lines, which, a Paris communiqué states, were unsuccessful. Strenuous efforts were made by the Germans to recapture the redoubt northward of Beausejour, but were repulsed with severe punishment. The front is being maintained all along the line.

An attempt was made to attack the Russian first line on the left bank of the Vistula, but was repulsed. Eastward of Skernevice the Germans attacked and reached the Russian entanglements, and tried to pass themselves off as Russians. The ruse failed and after being subjected to a murderous fire, were driven back with great losses.

Russian warships in the Black Sea engaged the enemy's ships, the Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting on them serious damage. Russian warships also did considerable damage in the bays of Trebizond, Platana and Surmeneh, burning laden Turkish barges, four merchantmen and eleven sailing vessels in the bay of Rizieh. The Turkish cruiser Peik-i-shefket was badly holed near the water line, and just managed to reach the Bosphorus.

"The Times" states that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the Channel on Monday morning. They were evidently intending a raid on England but owing to weather conditions turned towards Dunkirk.

GERMAN ARM-CHAIR CRITICS.

EFFORTS REQUIRED OF THE SOLDIERS

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.

A German soldier returned from the front complains about the ever-increasing number of prophets of evil and croakers, who are mostly arm-chair critics, and do not appreciate the mighty efforts required of German soldiers.

THE DAILY WAR TOLL.

NINE MILLIONS A DAY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11

The German newspaper "Vorwaerts" carefully calculates the daily cost of the war of all the Powers at nine millions sterling.

The total hitherto, including losses on account of stoppage of industry, is estimated at upwards of three thousand millions sterling.

DUTCH WAR LOAN.

QUEEN MOTHER'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The example of the Queen-Mother in subscribing liberally to the war loan has turned the scale. The loan is now over-subscribed. The total hitherto is 402 million florins.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESSES.

ACTIVITY IN THE BLACK SEA.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE,

BRESLAU AND HAMIDIEH DAMAGED.

ANOTHER CRUISER BADLY HOLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd is semi-officially informed that Russian warships in the Black Sea engaged the warships Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting on them serious damage.

The Russians also bombarded the enemy's shipping at Sinope and torpedoes set fire to two sailing vessels laden with flour. The Russians also took prisoners.

Our warships searched the bays of Trebizond, Platana and Surmeneh and burned laden Turkish barges and also four merchantmen and eleven sailing vessels in the Bay of Rizieh.

They bombarded Khopah. The Turkish cruiser Peik-i-Shefket just managed to reach the Bosphorus, badly holed on the waterline.

The Breslau is a protected cruiser of 4,478 tons with a speed of 26.75 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 4.1 quick-firers, two machine guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes.

The Hamidieh is a protected cruiser of 3,800 tons. She was launched in 1903 and has a speed of 22 knots. Her armament consists of two 6 in. quick-firers, eight 4.7 in. quick-firers, twelve smaller quick-firers and two torpedo tubes.

The Peik-i-Shefket is one of the three Turkish torpedo gunboats. She was launched in 1906 and has a displacement of 770 tons. Her speed is 22 knots while the armament consists of two 4 in. quick-firers, six 6-pounder quick-firers and four smaller quick-firers and three torpedo tubes.

RUSSIAN POSSESSION OF BLACK SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says the Russian possession of the Black Sea is now practically undisputed. The recent visit to the Turkish coasts was aimed at the discovery of Turkish reinforcements for Erzeroum, but found none.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS.

HOW IT WAS OCCASIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Enver Bey's Aide-de-Camp, a prisoner in the Caucasus, explains the Turkish defeat as being due to the failure of the three forces to converge owing to great frost. Then, when the commander endeavoured to beat an orderly retreat before the Russian pressure, the thaw started and made the movement impossible. Russian Moslems are overjoyed at the victory.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.

The army in the Caucasus has had further successes.

We have captured two Turkish companies with two mountain guns.

BULGARIA AND TURKISH DEBACLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Turkish debacle has made a great impression in Sofia where it is regarded as signifying practically the end of the Turkish offensive and as opening the road to Erzerum.

TURKISH FINANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Turkish Government has asked Parliament for an extraordinary credit of ten millions sterling. The next year's budget shows a decrease of twenty millions sterling.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

President Poincaré speaking at Hazebrouck after returning from the front said that "we should now more than ever be confident of the triumph of civilisation over barbarism."

PROJECTED AIR RAID.

16 GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER THE CHANNEL.

UNOFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 12, 7-15 a.m.

The "Times" to-day states that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the Channel yesterday morning.

They were evidently intending a raid on England, but owing to weather conditions turned towards Dunkirk.

AIR BOMBS NEAR DUNKIRK.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

It is officially announced that five civilians have been killed by bombs thrown by German aviators at Malo-les-Bains, near Dunkirk.

German aviators near Amiens were pursued and brought down by a French aeroplane. One officer was killed and another wounded.

AEROPLANE RAID ON PARIS FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

Last night's communiqué said:—"There is no change in the situation. Two German aeroplanes attempted to approach Paris, but French aircraft repulsed them."

BANDSMAN V. C. HERO.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Bandsman Thomas Rendle for conspicuous bravery on November 20th, near Wulverghem, when he attended the wounded under extremely heavy shell and rifle fire and rescued men from the trenches in which they had been buried owing to the blowing in of the parapets by the enemy's heavy howitzers.

DETERMINED ATTACKS.

RECAPTURE OF REDOUBT ATTEMPTED.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 11.

A communiqué says:—Northward of Perthes we defeated counter-attacks, made progress and captured two-hundred metres of trenches.

The enemy made strenuous endeavours to recapture the redoubt northward of Beausejour and attacked with two battalions, the second being in close formation. They were both repulsed and suffered very severe punishment.

From the sea to the Lys there has been intermittent cannonading. Our batteries at Ypres effectively replied on the German trenches.

We seized a trench in the neighbourhood of La Boiselle after violent fighting.

Our troops northeast of Soissons repulsed an attack and then carried two lines of trenches along a front of five hundred metres and obtained complete possession of spur 132, also.

There have been artillery duels on the Aisne and in Champagne. We bombarded the enemy's trenches and shelters.

Elsewhere our front has been maintained.

Heavy snowfall has occurred in the Vosges. Some shells fell in Old Thann and on Hill 425.

UHLANS REAPPEAR IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

After months of obscurity the Uhlans have reappeared in Flanders where they guard the bridges. The inhabitants in the vicinity have fled.

FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

A CLUMSY RUSE.

RUSSIANS NOT TO BE DECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.

A communiqué says:—The Germans night and day attempted to attack our first line on, the left bank of the Vistula. They were repulsed.

The Germans attacked and reached our entanglements eastward of Skernevice and began shouting:—"Don't fire, we are your own men." The Russians were not deceived, but poured a murderous fire into the enemy and then counter-attacked, driving the Germans back with great losses.

We maintained contact with the enemy in Galicia.

THE MENACE TO AUSTRIA IN THE SOUTH-EAST.

The recent Russian occupation of Bukovina, and the possibility of Roumanian intervention in the war (which is discussed in our editorial columns to-day) open up a new menace to Austria.

ADVANCE ON WARSAW ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Various correspondents in Russia agree that German advance on Warsaw is now practically abandoned.

The "Times" Warsaw correspondent mentions the belief that the next important development will be on the right bank of the Vistula. Although the weather in Poland has been varying there has been hard frost inconveniencing even the Russians.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says it is now a common thing for parties of Germans to come into Russian lines and surrender stating that they are unable to fight in such temperature.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Germans are keeping open the Masurian Lakes by means of launches sent out every night.

CONFISCATION OF ENEMY GOODS.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS ON AMERICAN GRIEVANCES.

"FURTHER RELAXATIONS WILL BE INTOLERABLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 11, 7-25 a.m.

The papers are confident that Sir Edward Grey's reply will be favourably received in the United States.

They are convinced that the mass of Americans believe that the grievances have no solid foundation and that the reply will clear the way for a full and complete agreement. They emphasise that the reply is characterized by the same friendly yet practical spirit marking the American Note.

The "Morning Post," while commenting in similar terms, says that the conditions of Government's abandonment of the old practice of confiscating all enemy goods in neutral ships and every pound of food and raw material entering Germany will proportionately prolong the war. The paper asks: "Why deal tenderly with the trade of Germany who has so ruthlessly dealt with the property and food of the civilians of Belgium, France and Poland?"

It says that the Allies have already been injured in deference to neutral interests and that further relaxations will be intolerable.

The "Daily Chronicle" also, but in a more moderate tone, remarks that in view of the figures quoted we are bound to ask, not whether the Navy has interfered too much, but whether it has interfered enough.

REPLY CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Mr. Bryan says that he desires to postpone comment on Sir Edward Grey's reply until full documents have been received. High Government officials, however, regard the tone of the British reply as entirely friendly and believe that the future discussions will be carried on in the same vein. The controversy, they believe, will now resolve itself into not so much matter of principle as the actual necessities of the case suggest.

Regarding copper Britain will make more effective arrangements with neutrals contiguous to the belligerents. On the whole the reply is considered satisfactory though the State Department will offer figures combatting some of Sir Edward Grey's.

ITALY SATISFIED.

ROME, Jan. 11.

As the outcome of an exchange of views between Italy and England, regarding commerce to front, Italy is now practically normal(?) and Italy has no complaints to make regarding interference with Italian shipping.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Maharajah of Bikanir lunched with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. G. Seckham, East Lancs.

Sec.-Lieut. A. D. Tylden-Pattenson, Oxford and Bucks.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major G. W. Grogan, Worcesters.
Lieut. J. Jeffrey, 13th Hussars.
Capt. P. O'Connor, Engineers.
Lieut. E. Spiers, 11th Hussars.

NOT MISSING.

Sechevt King, Munsters.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The following are officers' names in the forty-sixth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Mahendar Singh, 19th Lancers.
Jemadar Guman Singh, Jodhpur Lancers.
Jemadar (previously Colour-Havildar) Hira Singh Thapa and Subadar Kharak Bahadur Gurung 22nd Gurkhas.

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED.)

Jemadar Daular Singh Hegi (previously reported missing), 139th Gurkhas.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Subadar-Major Gugan Bahadur, 6th Jats.

VICEROY ON TURKEY'S FOLLY

INTERESTS OF ISLAM BETRAYED.

ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN INDIAN LOYALTY.

CONTROVERSIAL BILLS SHELVED.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

SPEECH IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In opening the proceedings of the first meeting of the Delhi Session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Viceroy delivered a lengthy speech, regarding several aspects of the War.

Referring to Turkey's intervention His Excellency said that the military clique of Enver Pasha under Germany's expulsion had betrayed the interests of Islam.

The Viceroy next paid an eloquent tribute to the manifestations of loyalty in India of all classes and creeds. His Excellency added that "the fact the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of nearly 200,000 of our armed forces, is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified." His Excellency also spoke in high terms the conduct of the press, both Indian and European.

In conclusion Lord Hardinge said that it was the desire of the Government that the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the continuance of the war.

The legislative business before the meeting was of a formal nature. The Foreigners' Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the War Ordinances Bill was passed without discussion.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council chamber at 11, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a very large number of visitors, both European and Indian, including a number of ladies. All members of the Council were present except Mr. Gokhale, Nawab Sayed Mahomed, Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana and the Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari, the last two gentlemen being with the army at the front.

On his Excellency taking seat the additional members took the prescribed oath of allegiance.

His Excellency in opening the proceedings delivered a long speech.

His Excellency said:—Since I last addressed you in September the British Empire, much to our general regret, has, through the intrigues and pressure of Germany and Austria, been plunged into a needless and useless war against Turkey. I believe that I am not wrong in saying that this is the first occasion in history that the British Empire has been at war with Turkey. As you are all aware, in the Crimean War England expended freely her blood and treasure to maintain the integrity of Turkey, while nearly twenty-five years after the disastrous treaty of San Stefano, which would have destroyed Turkish power in Europe, was annulled solely by the threatened intervention of Great Britain. Since those days the policy of the British Government has, I am personally able to bear witness, been to endeavour to strengthen the position of Turkey and to induce her to seek safety from internal danger and external menace by the introduction of much-needed reforms into her administration. The advice of England though frequently unpalatable, was at least disinterested.

A PREMEDITATED WAR.

New evidence, almost daily brought to light, tends to prove the present war to have been a long premeditated and prepared aggression on the part of Germany and Austria, of which the infamous assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort was merely the pretext but not the cause. When it broke out England had no quarrel of any kind with Turkey and the British Government simply expected of the Turkish Government their observance of the ordinary principles of International Law and the elementary duties of a neutral power. I need not repeat here the breaches of neutrality committed and the provocations given by Turkey culminating in the unprovoked attack upon Russian harbours in the Black Sea, the hostile infringement of Egyptian territory by armed Turkish forces and the sinking of a British mercantile vessel, while lying in a friendly port. From these incidents it was clear that our patience was misunderstood, that a powerful party in Turkey, dominated by German influence, was bent on war and that they meant to go on from outrage to outrage till war was provoked. These incidents finally led up to a declaration of war. Although they occurred on the 28th October, Sir Edward Grey, with that exceptional patience which has characterised the attitude of the Foreign Office in its relations with Turkey, informed Tewfik Pasha, on the 4th November, when the British Ambassador had already three days earlier been recalled from Constantinople, that if his Government wished the hostilities between the two countries to cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German Naval and Military Missions, and especially the officers of the Goeben and the Breslau.

ENVER'S CYNICAL FORECAST.

It is clear from events that have since taken place in Constantinople that the Turkish Government, as a whole, were not at all anxious for war, but according to information recently published in an official White Book Enver Pasha told the Austrian Ambassador, on the 22nd October, that he was determined to have war whatever his colleagues might desire, that the Turkish Fleet would be sent into the Black Sea and that he could easily arrange with the German Admiral in Command of the Turkish Fleet to provoke hostilities. This cynical forecast is what actually took place six days later. I am well aware that many of the leading Moslem bodies in India have most loyally done their utmost to avert a war with Turkey and that the authorities in Constantinople have turned a deaf ear to their repeated representations. The fact remains that there is absolutely no reason for Turkish intervention in the war. The Allies have more than once given solemn assurances to respect the independence and integrity of Turkey and there is no menace to Islam. On the contrary the Allies have made a declaration of the immunity of the Holy Places of Arabia and Mesopotamia from attack, while the British Government have even declared that they are prepared if such need should arise to defend them against all foreign invaders and to maintain them inviolate. The most striking commentary on the unnatural combination of Germany and Turkey is the fact that, while there are many thousands of Moslems fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies against Germany, not a single Moslem is to be found in the German ranks. It is no exaggeration to say that the military clique of Enver Pasha under Germany's compulsion has betrayed the interests of Islam and that the Turkish Government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereign rights, and delivered the independence of a Mahomedan Empire into the hands of Germany. It will now rest with Turkey to face the consequences of these actions for which she is responsible, but, however the tide of events may shape its course, there can be no doubt that the Holy places will remain inviolate and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

From the very moment that the intervention of Turkey in the war appeared probable, it was clear that it was not to be expected that amongst the Indian Moslems there would not be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mahomedan power, but when the character and motives of this war became fully known and realised, the Moslems of India, whatever might have been the sympathy with which their religious instincts might under other circumstances have inspired them, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feeling of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the British Empire, whose cause in this war they recognised to be that of freedom, honour and justice. The other great Indian communities have not been behind in their demonstrations of attachment to the Throne and Empire and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty has swept over India from shore to shore. It has been a source of gratification to me, but not of surprise, to witness the universal demonstrations of loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been yet one more of Germany's miscalculations which will bring about her ruin.

FAILURE OF GERMAN STRATEGY.

As to the progress of the war I know no more than you. I give all the information that I receive to the Press. It is clear, however, that German strategy has failed and that the Allies are holding their own and gradually gaining ground while German shipping and commerce have disappeared from the seas and the main German Fleet has not dared to appear outside its harbours. What is particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognised by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to our brave Indian soldiers, this much-coveted decoration having in one case been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself.

2,00,000 MEN DESPATCHED.

In my speech to this Council on the 8th September I mentioned that it was a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to India as a whole that we had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas. Since I used those words we have done much more than that, thanks to the energy and powers of organisation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in no less than five theatres of war, in France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and in China. We have despatched or are despatching nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the Empire of which we are proud to be a living and virile unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England. At the same time we have maintained our military forces on the Frontier unimpaired to protect our line and to be ready as a defensive force to meet any emergency in that direction. We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry in the fields and I can only repeat what I have said before, viz., that the fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the Mother Country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified. We may have days of depression and even reverses before us in the future, but we need feel no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of right over might and of civilisation over medieval barbarism, and let us take heart in such circumstances as these the noblest statement ever made of a nation's duty, which English-speaking people owe to Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States. These are his words: "With malice towards none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in to do all, which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

PRICE OF WHEAT.

Amongst the many drawbacks to which war on such a large scale must necessarily give, the upward trend in the price of wheat has given me cause for anxiety. There seemed reason to believe that stocks were being held in expectation of a further rise in prices, either in the foreign or the Indian market and in view of the hardship involved to the consuming classes I have issued an Ordinance giving power to the Government and to local Governments to investigate the existence and amount of stocks, and, if necessary, to take over such as in their opinion are being unreasonably withheld. The question of further remedial measures has also been thoroughly examined at a Conference in Delhi with representatives of the wheat trade who have co-operated readily with my Government in this matter. We were reluctant in the interests of agriculture and of commerce to prohibit altogether the export of wheat and flour from this country and the information before us did not appear to indicate that there was sufficient actual shortage to justify this step. It has been decided therefore to restrict to a definite quantity exports up to the end of the cold weather by which time the new crop will be beginning to come in. The measures which have been taken, have already checked any further rise in prices and, in view of the excellent promise of the new harvest, I hope that the situation may improve.

COTTON SITUATION.

The cotton situation also, as you are aware, has been a matter of some anxiety, though I am glad to learn that it has recently shown some signs of improvement. The announcement which was made the other day has already informed you of the steps which we are prepared to take. We propose to advise a general restriction of cotton cultivation next season and I hope that the expectation of such restriction will do something to assist the disposal of existing stocks. We are also prepared by loans through the Presidency Banks to help in securing the continuance of reasonable financial facilities, not only for the cotton trade but also for other special trade interests which may be somewhat similarly affected. We have been very glad to intervene in this manner and so give evidence of our real desire to assist agriculture, trade and credit when we can legitimately and expediently do so. You will readily recognise, however, as the Conference of provincial and banking authorities which advised us in the matter also recognised, that we cannot embark on speculative and indefinite commitments. Our resources are very limited in comparison, for example, with those at the command of his Majesty's Government, and in these difficult times and with a most uncertain future ahead of us we have to tread very warily.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the manner in which the press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, has been conducted in the face of considerable difficulties during the past few months. It is common knowledge that in England, and I may add in America, there has been a good deal of recrimination about the vagaries of the censorship, and I have reason to know that in India too there has been some irritation against that much abused person the Censor. But the press has to a large extent recognised that his task is a hard one and have exercised moderation and patience. Similarly these months have been a time when rumour has been busy with every kind of false report and when it would have been easy to have done great mischief by giving wide publicity to idle tales in the columns of the daily papers. With a very few exceptions to which I need not refer in detail, the Press of India has exercised wisdom, restraint and moderation, and I feel that we all owe to it an expression of gratitude. It has been suggested that the exceptions to which I have referred, are sufficiently serious to demand a more drastic press law during this time of war, for at present no action can be taken against an offending paper until the mischief has been done. We are however opposed to taking any further powers in this direction unless the necessity is absolutely forced upon, for the exceptions in the good conduct of the Press as a whole have not so far been sufficient to justify anything of the nature of a press censorship, and I for one should regard it as a grave misfortune if the errors of a few should bring a stigma upon the Press of India, which speaking generally, has been wisely and loyally conducted during these difficult times

NO CONTROVERSIAL MEASURES.

I now desire to invite the attention of members of this Council to a matter of importance which immediately concerns the business of the present session. It is the desire of the Government of India that so far as may be possible the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the continuance of the war. The present emergency of a particular measure to which I will refer later and for obvious reasons the introduction of this Bill cannot be postponed. In regard however to legislation not immediately necessary to meet the requirements of the present situation, I and my Government, consider that it would be most inadvisable at this juncture when the minds of all are concentrated on one object, the protection of the Empire against a ruthless and powerful enemy, to undertake any legislation which might provoke anything approaching controversy and friction. The one feeling now prominent in the mind of every loyal citizen is the necessity for united action to vanquish the common enemy and no part of the Empire has come forward more readily and enthusiastically than India to render assistance to his Majesty's Government. We may have different points of view as to methods of administration and as to details of domestic legislation, but in time of a common danger we should present an united front and it is clearly our duty to sink all minor differences and have one object in view, the successful conduct of the war against the enemies of the British Empire. It is not that I think that the differences to which I have alluded are likely to be of a serious character, but I feel and I hope you will agree with me that this is a time when all appearance of division should be avoided as such difference might be misconstrued by those who are strangers to Indian conditions.

EXAMPLE OF PARLIAMENT.

In this view we have decided to defer the consideration of a number of measures already introduced in the Council and to postpone the introduction of other Bills. Amongst these I may mention the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Bill for the further Protection of Minors, the Bill dealing with Contempt of Courts and the University Bill. We recognise the fact that important as these bills are, they are necessarily to some extent controversial and in view of the present position we have decided that it would be better not to proceed further with them during this session. I feel confident that the Council will approve of this decision and I hope that you will support us in attaining the object in view by abstaining from moving any resolutions which might provoke controversy or bitterness or embarrass the Government. In adopting this course you will be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might embarrass the Government or add to the labours of Ministers already overburdened with work and responsibility. It has been felt in England, to use the words of Mr. Bonar Law in a speech delivered on 10th August, that controversial debates at such a time would be a national calamity. Although the position of members of this Council is not in many ways analogous to that of members of Parliament yet I hope that in this respect they will treat the Government with like consideration. My Council has on various occasions been congratulated on the excellent traditions that it is building up for the future and I hope and believe that this opportunity of adding to those traditions will not be lost.

WAR ORDINANCES.

In connection with this question I think that I ought to mention one legislative measure which will come up for consideration to-day. This is the measure to which I referred in an earlier passage of my speech and is a Bill for prolonging the period of emergent provisions of law now contained in certain Ordinances recently passed. The Council is aware of the authority vested in the Governor-General personally to promulgate in times of emergency Ordinances which have for a period of six months the force of laws passed in this Council. These powers have been infrequently exercised in the past. In all only seven Ordinances were promulgated between 1861 and 1913, but the present emergency has shown how valuable these powers are and since the outbreak of war I have found it necessary to utilise them in respect of various matters of the gravest urgency. You will to-day be asked to co-operate with me by enacting a law which will render the provisions of these Ordinances effective so long as the war lasts and for a certain period thereafter as the cessation of conditions created by the war will not synchronise with the declaration of peace. I trust that I shall receive the full and unanimous support of this Council in the enactment of this measure. Military and political considerations make it imperative that these emergent measures should continue to be in force and it is impossible for the Government to publish or discuss in detail the reasons underlying them without divulging facts of a confidential nature, the publication of which will not only embarrass the authorities in this country but might also assist our enemies. In these circumstances I ask the Council to give practical proof of their loyalty and of their confidence in the Government by accepting the Bill as it stands without entering into a prolonged discussion of its merits.

On the conclusion of his Excellency's speech Sir Reginald Craddock laid a statement showing province by province for the years 1912 and 1913 the number of persons charged with murder, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by local Governments against such acquitals and the number of persons sentenced to death as a result of such appeals.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock the Foreigners Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Sir Ali Imam in introducing the Sir Sasoon David Baronetcy Bill paid an eloquent tribute to the distinguished Baronet who had been a member of that Council

In introducing the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Bill, Sir Ali Imam explained that the Bill would enable the Baronet to sell Mazagoan Castle and secure a new residence in a suitable locality and also enlarge the powers of the trustees.

WAR ORDINANCES BILL.

Sir Ali Imam next introduced the War Ordinances Bill and said:—

"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council for any considerable period in explaining its provisions, which are very brief. His Excellency, the President, has already informed the Council that since the outbreak of the war he has found it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on him by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and to issue Ordinances conferring the necessary powers on the Government to deal with an emergency which is almost unparalleled in the history of the Empire. For the first time for a hundred years the great British Empire is involved in a war of wide magnitude and it is obvious that the provisions of our ordinary legislation must necessarily require to be supplemented in order to meet such a situation. That situation still continues, and with it, the necessity for special emergency legislation. We have, therefore, to find means for prolonging the duration of the provisions of that legislation. As the Council is aware the Ordinances promulgated under Section 23 of the Indian Councils Act 1861, although they have the same force as Acts of this Council, are limited in point of time to a duration of six months. The question, therefore, came before me in what way this duration should be extended. It is possible that it might be done in several ways, but in my judgment, and I hope the Council will agree with me, it has been rightly thought better on this occasion to proceed by inviting the co-operation of the Council in securing that end. This it is sought to secure by the bill for which I am asking leave to introduce. It is very short and merely gives the effect of a law made by this Council to the provisions of the Ordinances specified in the schedule. We have limited its duration to the period of the present war and six months thereafter. It is clear, that on the actual termination of hostilities, it will be necessary to review our legal position and subsidiary action may in several instances be necessary before we terminate the condition of affairs created by this emergency legislation. Apart from the legal questions some prolongation will also be necessary. On administrative grounds we have, however, taken power in the Bill for the Governor-General in Council to withdraw at an earlier date any of the provisions which the changing fortunes of war may render possible. The provisions I am asking the Council to continue in our law are far less drastic than those conferred on the authorities in England, who have obtained the most extensive and wide-reaching powers from Parliament, powers which have been granted with a free hand and without a murmur, regard being had to the grave emergency with which the Government of India were confronted on the 4th of August 1914. It is to me a great satisfaction, speaking purely as a lawyer, that so far it has been found possible to protect the peace and tranquility of this great country with so little disturbance to the rights and liberties of individual citizens. When war was raging at our very door (for the German navy brought it there on one occasion happily not likely to occur again) the maxim *inter arma leges silent* might well have been applied and I must congratulate my colleagues of the Executive Council in that, under the wise beneficient and statesmanlike guidance of H. E. the Viceroy, they have found it possible to carry on the great burden of responsibility which rested on them, with the addition of comparatively little to our Statute book to show the magnitude of the crisis. I must also congratulate my countrymen on their wholehearted co-operation in making this course possible and I hope and trust that we may reach the end of a victorious war with no deviation from the same course. I do not propose to deal with the provisions of the Ordinances themselves. They have been published in the Gazette and are well known in the country. It is not for me to speak of the policy which lies behind them, but a Government which in war time has been able to carry on its normal administration with the addition of a few regulations as to military censorship, impressment of vessels, control of foreigners, restriction on alien enemies, control and supervision of persons entering India after the outbreak of war, financial dealings with aliens and powers as to stocks of articles of commerce, cannot be criticised as having silenced its weapons from the ample armoury of possible enactments, either rashly or unnecessarily".

The bill was read. His Excellency suspended the rules of business and the bill was passed without discussion.

The Council adjourned to 23rd February.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Reginald Craddock in reply to Mr. Banerjea's question with reference to Maulvi Muharram Ali Christi's memorial regarding the rejection of his application to the Punjab Chief Court for admission as a pleader, said (a) the reply is in the affirmative, (b) the matter is entirely within the discretion of the Judges of the Chief Court and the memorialist has been informed that the Government of India are unable to interfere on his behalf.

FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Clark replying to Mr. Banerjea's question regarding pecuniary help from Government for industrial undertakings said the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. An official statement recently issued by the Board of Trade indicates that his Majesty's Government have taken action firstly in order to make good the immediate shortage of dyes which owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany has been causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries and secondly in order to guard against any recurrence of the same difficulty in future.

As regards the second part of the question, Government are not aware that the British Government have offered financial assistance for other industrial enterprises.

As regards the third part of the question the Government of India have received no information which would suggest that his Majesty's Government have adopted a policy of affording financial assistance to industries, except in the special case and for the special reasons referred to above, and I have to point out that a similar situation has not arisen in India.

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to Raja Abu Jafar's question about the indigo industry said: "Natural indigo has undoubtedly suffered severely from competition with the synthetic product, and the Government of India are at present considering to what extent, and in what manner, assistance can be rendered to growers of indigo. To enable them to come to a decision it has been arranged to hold a conference shortly in Delhi."

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Maharaja Ranjit Sing's question regarding the payment of travelling and halting expenses to the members of municipalities and local boards attending meetings to vote for their representatives on local councils said:—

"The Government of India addressed the local Governments and administrations concerned on the question, whether the payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates for election to the various provincial legislative councils should be definitely prohibited. Their replies have been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India."

PURCHASE OF GRAIN.

Mr. W. H. Clark replying to Raja Abu Jafar's question about the purchase of grains since the issue of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance said:—

"So far as the Government of India are aware no grain has as yet been brought into the open market as a result of the exercise of powers conferred by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance. Local Governments are, however, fully aware of their powers under the Ordinance and will doubtless exercise them should the necessity arise. It is understood that returns under the Ordinance have already been called for from certain districts."

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Maharaja Ranjit Sing's question re the modification of election rules in regard to the date of the general election said:—

"The Government of India are aware that the present date for the expiry of the three years' term of the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils may cause inconvenience and are at present considering in consultation with local Governments and administrations how the difficulty can best be met."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Indenture System.

The "Indian Daily News": An interesting report on the condition of Indian immigrants in (Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji and Dutch Guiana), by Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal has been published which has not attracted the attention it deserves. It is indeed a very exhaustive and elaborate document but it can hardly alter the course which Indian publicists have settled for themselves. With shortage of labour in the Indian market, the conclusion that its (indentured labour) advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages will hardly carry any weight. If the prospects are really so good, surely free immigration should supply the labour demand. Why then have indenture at all? It cannot be contended for a minute that "indenture" is an ideal arrangement and we notice that Mr. McNeill has laboured hard to make out a case for it and we must say he has signally failed. Sentiment counts a good deal in this question and possibly the existing practice will call for drastic changes. Labour troubles in several colonies have brought this matter to a head and we feel that indentured labour must be mended or ended. The sooner this is recognised the better.

The Village Unit.

The "Tribune":—The disastrous effects of the utter annihilation of the ancient communal organisation are now being felt in all the Provinces, not merely in Madras. Our villagers were once able systematically to attend to the annual repairs of their tanks and canals and roads. They had powers to manage, and they managed most satisfactorily, village forests, pasture lands, boats and lorries. In addition they had their own watch and ward, and clusters of villages in one neighbourhood had a perfect system of co-operation against a common foe. They had their own system of raising funds for communal purposes and administered them with a disinterestedness which challenged comparison. With such a system it was extremely easy for our people to co-operate with Government in the work of prevention and detection of crimes. With the break up of the village organisation, each man thinks and acts for himself, and the Policeman steps in, usually for recording a crime after its occurrence. The village life has been killed, but there is nothing to take its place. It is not surprising therefore that the villagers should now be utterly helpless even against a common dacoit. Sir Subramania Iyer suggests that Government might with advantage appoint a special officer called the Director of Village Panchayets and proceed to from units of village administration. The learned ex-Judge is careful to add that the Panchayets should have something to administer, something, we suppose, better than what we in the Punjab have for our District Boards, looking after avenue trees and road repairs.

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LONDON LETTER.

FRANCE'S OPTIMISTIC CONVICTION.

BRITISH FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

BOOM IN WOOL TRADE.

REFLECTIONS ON FREE TRADE

After discussing a few points bearing on the reopening of the Stock Exchange, our correspondent touches on the confidence displayed in France, as reflected by the prices of her chief securities, with regard to the successful issue of the war.

The remarkable financial prosperity of our country, is next dealt with, showing that the proportion of the Banks' reserve to liabilities is actually only 10 per cent. below what it was in normal times.

Gold transfers to Canada, the boom in the wool industries and the practical side of Free Trade are also discussed in interesting detail.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

My information is that the Treasury are opposed to the reopening of the Stock Exchange during the early weeks of January. It was yesterday that the Committee approached the Government officials on the subject. Events in this connection are developing in an interesting manner, for while the Committee was discussing the question of reopening with the Treasury, a meeting of members of the Stock Exchange was being held at the Auction Mart in Tokenhouse Yard, at which the Committee was strongly criticised. Those present complained that their representatives had not the right to put members under the power of the Treasury with regard to their use of a building that is the private property of the Stock Exchange. At this meeting the emergency committee formed at the commencement of the crisis was dissolved; but a new emergency committee is being formed more completely representative of all sections of the "House," and this new body will approach members with a view to obtaining strong candidates for the next election of the general committee of ways and means. It is proposed that the membership of the General Committee shall be halved and its members paid for their work. The opinion I expressed last week, that the Stock Exchange might at least be opened on an unofficial basis, found strong support at yesterday's meeting.

In the meanwhile there is a large number of members going down to the city, and when weather permits, form a crowd in Throgmorton Street. There is very little business transacted. Prices are maintained, but changes are few and of little importance. During the week there was a rise and signs of activity in American Railway shares, but this has given way to steadiness and inactivity.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

In the meanwhile now that the Paris Bourse has resumed business, so far as ready money dealings are concerned, it is interesting to note the changes in quotations since war was declared. The falls are not heavy when we consider that the greatest army the world has ever seen has invaded France as far as the suburbs of her capital, and is still on French soil. They speak well for French confidence and the conviction that the war can only end in the victory of the Allies. The three per cents stand at 72 francs 50 centimes, a fall of 10 francs; Russia five per cents at 88 francs 20 centimes, a fall of nearly 8 francs; Banque de Paris shares at 1,000 francs against 1,160 francs and Southern Railway Shares at 925 francs against 1,340 francs. When one realises that the only precedent France can find for the present state of affairs is 1870, one may well regard these falls with satisfaction.

ALL ROUND FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

The English Government loan will pay the way of the war until June, at any rate. With regard to my recent statements as to the unlikelihood of a three years' war, or of a campaign of anything like so long a duration I may point out an interview with the German General commanding in Turkey that has just taken place. Even he only talks of Germany's economic staying powers as being fit for twelve months, and it is not a German characteristic to underrate their resources. To return to the loan, I described it in my last letter as a great success. This has become more evident as time has progressed, for the large percentage that was fully paid in cash, proves beyond question how the small investor has been the chief applicant. Needless to say the outside banks have suffered to some extent by this transfer of funds to the Central institution. In the meanwhile yesterday's weekly return of the Bank of England was again satisfactory reading. The total influx of gold, including 650,000 realised from the India Gold Standard Reserve, amounted to £2,467,000. Of this another million was again this week put aside for the Treasury Note Redemption Fund, leaving £1,467,000. With the approach of Christmastide and the consequent requirements for that season, over half a million has gone into internal circulation, with the result that the net increase of coin and bullion is £961,328 and it now stands at the magnificent total of £72,414,101. The note circulation decreased by £159,435, so that the total improvement in the reserve is £1,120,762. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has risen to 33.31 per cent. It must be borne in mind that the amount of gold now set aside for the Treasury Note Redemption Account amounts to eighteen and a half millions. Were this sum not so earmarked the proportion of reserve to liabilities would stand at close on 45 per cent. As this would be but ten per cent below the proportion last year when times were normal one must certainly congratulate the City of London, the country and those who dealt with the crisis of August last.

GOLD TRANSFERS TO CANADA.

Unusual interest attaches to the weekly report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company, for it gives some extra information of a useful nature. For example, the imports and exports of specie from New York are compared during the past three years. As regards the latter the total in 1912 was £6,900,000; last year it amounted to £14,200,000; and up to November 28th of the current year to £26,400,000. In addition to these gold movements, an exceptional event of the year has been the extremely large transfer of gold coin and bar gold from the United States to Canada, and its deposit in the Dominion on account of the Bank of England. Between August 7th and November 28th, these amounts totalled £18,000,000.

Altogether it seems that this year, up to November 28th, Great Britain received either in London or Ottawa from the United States of America, about twenty-six millions in gold coin, plus any amount of bar gold transferred from the United States of America to Canada subsequent to the commencement of the war. Messrs. Montagu rightly point with pride to the fact that Great Britain in the gravest crisis of her career, has such a position that she is enabled to attract gold in even larger quantities than is obligatory for the purpose of sustaining her international credit. The foregoing is indeed a remarkable proof of the wonderful commercial relations between the United States and ourselves.

BOOM IN WOOL INDUSTRY.

It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good. Many a member of the Wool Exchange in London has seen an unexpected increase in the volume of his business and his profits since Germany plunged Europe into the present war. The demand for khaki has been the dominating feature, and khaki is made of cross-bred wool, while more refined goods are made of merino. During the early weeks of the war exports from Austria, the chief wool-growing country of the world, were affected by the exploits of the Emden and the commandering by the Government of mercantile shipping for the transport of troops, especially from India and Australia itself. Argentina has been effected by the enemies' roving war ships. In Yorkshire the mills are all working at top speed and most manufacturers who have suitable machinery are booked up until March, and their ordinary private trade is receiving but small attention. Looms and spindles are being looked for, that can be put up on Government orders on commission, but practically all the firms able to do the work are full up with orders. The majority of raw recruits one sees about are dressed in make-shift uniforms and more often than not unconventional civilian overcoats. How great is the demand for khaki may be gathered from the fact that at the front the life of a uniform is a short one; from one month to six weeks on an average. The army we have in the field, on duty in the colonies, and in training at Home is now really large, much bigger than people expect. Little wonder then that work goes on at high pressure, especially when we realise that France is said to be anxious to put her army into khaki. One of the results of the German bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool was distinctly surprising, and throws a remarkable light on the ridiculous stories that the youth of England is not adequately responding to Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits. As a result of Germany's contemptible bombardment of women and children, there was a rush to the ranks on the part of young and men in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. Lord Kitchener began to fear for his supply of khaki and the movement has had to be discouraged.

FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCITY.

What a blessing it would be to this country were the political cant terms "free trade" and "protection" abolished. They do more to cloud men's minds and prevent a business-like consideration of commercial questions than anything else. We are all free-traders in theory, but as the rest of the world generally and Germany in particular, has not always permitted us either free or fair trade, there can be no question that practical necessity should, on occasions, take the place of theories. Free trade has no meaning unless it is reciprocal. There is no industry in which this question has engaged more attention than that of chemicals; especially those connected with the textile trades. Lord Moulton's address in Manchester in which he confessed to having been the advocate who induced the Government financially to support the manufacture of dyes, has raised a storm of protest from the ultra-freetraders in the city of Bright and Cobden. Lord Moulton who is a confirmed free trader, has at least raised the question in a practical manner. I have neither space nor inclination to go into the arguments on either side, in this letter; but I am much interested in at least one protest made by a leading expert on the question. This is Dr. Ormandy, who has studied at close quarters the chemical industries of both England and Germany. Dr. Ormandy drove home a complaint against those greedy, unsympathetic drags on enterprise at home; the great joint-stock banks. As readers know this is an old question with me. Comparing English and German methods, the doctor says: "Let us suppose that some chemist in Germany has discovered a new and cheaper method for making some chemical product which is in considerable demand, or which might become a large article of manufacture if the price were sufficiently low. If the manufacture is likely to require considerable capital the inventor would probably go to one of the large banks. The German banks permanently retain the services of some of the leading authorities on a wide range of subjects, and the inventor would be asked to put all his case before the particular authority in charge of his department." Of course this would only deal with the scientific side of the question. The bank would make other enquiries as to the probable demand for the invention and other business considerations. In England no wise inventor would be foolish enough to waste his time in asking for sympathy, accommodation, intelligence or enterprise of one of the big joint stock banks.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter from "Education" in the yesterday's "Chronicle" should create an abiding interest for the student world in Bombay, Knowing how trying the year 1914 was all the world over, we should like to advise "Education" to make the most of the situation, now that the cutting results of the last Matriculation are out already and what we asked for is not granted to us. There is no crying over spilt milk. It is clear the University, or rather the Syndicate, have decided to pick out only first-class students for Arts colleges. Let us, therefore, direct our assistants to polish and improve the English of the *lower* classes and try to produce better material for this hard test in coming years. But let us at the same time appeal to University examiners in English to show grace to *present* students for some time, till we should be in a position to send up-to-date candidates for the examination. Let those who have already finished their schooling not suffer for the fault of others and be unnecessarily kept back and prevented from joining higher institutions soon.

It does not appear quite possible to start new Arts colleges in the near future, as "Education" recommends. The difficulty can be solved partly by extending the already existing institutions and partly by increasing the staff, and Government might generously help them in this matter. The University has now-a-days cancelled the Previous, so that some up-to-date and model high Schools could as well be trusted with this work of the first year's course in arts. This would greatly check the rush into the few colleges that are at our disposal. These last might well begin with the Intermediate Arts and Science courses and prepare students for higher examinations only.

I quite agree with "Education" in his arguments in favour of mofussil colleges. There are places for learning more suitable than noisy cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad. New Arts colleges in places like Surat would be a blessing to the rising generation.

Again, in the matter of appointment of examiners, why rely on high-class lecturers and London barristers only to say who are best fitted to enter colleges? Why not trust High School Head Masters also with this work of examination? Why allow the Chief to rule over the Juniors in matters like that of valuing papers, which, indeed, tax their brains to the utmost? Why not also allow them to suggest and criticise the questions to be set, and why not increase the number of sections in each question paper and distribute them evenly among the examiners in order to keep a uniform standard of valuation? These are points which our educationists had better consider carefully and thoughtfully before deciding or predicting that there should be 25 per cent. results at this and only 20 per cent. at the next examination.—Yours, etc.

HEAD MASTER,

Poona, Jan. 10.

The War Office appears to have recognised the usefulness of Indian Railway men by employing several of them, among others Mr. George Hudleston, C.I.E., late General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, and Mr F. Froom, who recently resigned the appointment of Chief Superintendent of that line. The former is now a Railway Transport Officer, at Liverpool Street station, while the latter holds a similar appointment in France.

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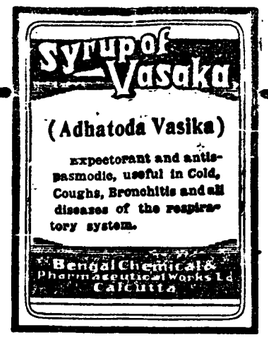
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY OFFICERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

DADABHAI BAGAS AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach.

The accused were charged under section 408, I. P. C., with criminal breach of trust committed some time in the year 1913 in respect of sums of money aggregating Rs. 888-0-11 which had been entrusted to them in their capacity of office-holders of the Co-operative Society at Vasti-Khandali.

The accused are first cousins and were Secretary and Chairman respectively of the Co-operative Society of their village until May last. The Society advanced money to its members repayable ordinarily in one year's time. The prosecution case was that the accused had dishonestly misappropriated to their own use certain repayments amounting to the aforesaid sum which were made by certain members in 1913. The defalcations came to light in 1914 when Mr Malji, the newly appointed Honorary Organiser of Societies in the District, had the accounts of the Khandali Society audited. It was then discovered that the said amount which was credited in the ledger was not credited in the cash-book, with the result that the Society's cash balance as shown by the cash book was short by the above amount. Further inquiries showed that the accused had between themselves embezzled the amount.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge while passing the above sentence observed:—"It is necessary in the interest of Co-operative Societies which are still in their infancy to pass a severe sentence. I, however, make some allowance on account of the fact that since the prosecution was launched money has been refunded."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments reduced the sentence of the first accused to that of 9 months' rigorous imprisonment as the second accused unreservedly admitted the crime while the first accused admitted conniving at it. The sentence passed on the second accused was confirmed.

Mr. G. N. Thakor, appeared for both the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOLICITORS.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BAI GANGABAI & BAI DHANBAI WIDOWS, v. PREMABAI, WIDOW OF RAMJI MOHANJI, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, widows and executrixes of the last will and testament of Shah Nathoo Rattonsey against, the defendant, widow of Ramji Mohanji, praying that the defendant (Premabai) be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest or in the alternative it may be declared that certain property of the defendant situate at Mandvi be charged with the payment of the said sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with the Hon. the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, appeared for the defendant.

The alleged facts which gave rise to this suit are as follows:—

The plaintiffs alleged that an agreement was arrived at between them and the defendant on the 18th of November, by which the latter agreed to mortgage to the former for a sum of Rs. 21,000 her immoveable property situate of Kumbhaiwada Lane, Mandvi. Certain terms and conditions were embodied in the said agreement. At the time of the execution of the said agreement, the plaintiffs paid the defendant Rs. 3,000 in advance as required under the terms of the said agreement. Subsequently however, the plaintiffs alleged, the defendant did nothing to carry out the said agreement and by her attorney's letter of 24th November 1913, she (defendant) repudiated the said agreement and denied having ever received the sum of Rs. 3,000. The plaintiffs treated this letter as a breach of the agreement on the part of the defendant and called upon the defendant to return the sum of Rs. 3,000 (paid to her in advance) together with interest and costs. The plaintiffs also alleged that they incurred some costs (Rs. 144), incidental to the said written agreement and the negotiations preparatory thereto. As the defendant refused to pay Rs. 3,000 together with interest and costs the plaintiffs filed the present suit against the defendant claiming the said sum with interest at the rate of 6¾ p.c. per annum and costs or in the alternative claiming that her property may be charged with the payment of the said sum.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

In her written statement the defendant admitted that she agreed to mortgage her property for Rs. 21,000 to the plaintiffs; but she alleged that the terms of the said agreement differed materially from those alleged by the plaintiff. According to her, the agreement was that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was to be paid by the plaintiffs to her as earnest money and the rate of interest was to be 6 p.c. per annum. She also contended that there was no agreement to the effect that she was to bear all the costs of the plaintiffs' solicitors. Besides, the written agreement was prepared by the plaintiffs' solicitors. All throughout, the defendant thought that the written agreement embodied the terms as stated above. She contended that that was the only agreement she intended to make with the plaintiffs and believing that the agreement embodied the said terms, she signed the agreement. It was therefore by the plaintiffs' and their solicitors' fraud that she signed it. Immediately after she learned of the fraud practised upon her, she repudiated it. She also denied that the sum of Rs. 3,000 was given to her in advance, at Messrs. Captain and Vaidya's office as alleged by the plaintiffs. She was given to understand that Rs. 5,000 was paid in advance by the plaintiffs to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya on her behalf. Messrs. Captain and Vaidya who were acting as the plaintiffs' solicitors, passed to her a receipt for the amount received by them which she understood at that time to be for Rs. 5,000 but which was subsequently found to be for Rs. 1,724-11-0 only. As to the costs incurred by the plaintiffs incidental to the agreement, she said that she had never agreed to pay the same; and a clause to that effect in the agreement was inserted fraudulently and without her acquiescence.

On the above grounds she contended that she was neither liable to pay Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiffs; nor were they entitled to a charge on the property in respect of the said sum. She submitted that the suit should, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

Evidence was then taken on behalf of the plaintiffs to show that the agreement embodied the terms as agreed to by both the parties and under the terms of the agreement Rs. 3,000 were actually given in advance to the defendant.

Premabai also gave evidence in support of her case and said that she had not received Rs. 3,000 at all.

In passing a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,000, His Lordship said that the unfortunate defendant had been defrauded of Rs. 1,300 the balance of Rs. 3,000. But that did not affect the plaintiffs' case, as the plaintiffs' evidence concludsively proved that Rs. 3,000, had been paid by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,000 with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Nadirsha and Darasha.

SHORT CAUSES.

FIREWOOD MERCHANTS' DEBT

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PUTLIBAI NADIRSHA VAKIL v. EBRAHIM MAHOMED NAIK AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, wife of Mr. Nadirsha Vakil, late partner of Messrs. Nadirshah and Darasha, solicitors against the four defendants who are brothers and trading jointly as firewood merchants in Bombay, to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 due from them on a joint and several promissory note.

The moneys were advanced by the plaintiff by a cheque, and the pro-note was executed by all the defendants on 10th April 1913.

The first defendant appeared in person and admitted the plaintiff's claim. The other defendants were absent. Mr. Darasha, solicitor, who held a power of attorney from the plaintiff gave evidence to prove the plaintiff's claim. Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest at 9 per cent. and cost.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Nadirshah and Darasha.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD., v. JAMSHEDJI EDULJI SAKLATWALA AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff bank against the defendants for a sum of Rs. 20,000, which sum was advanced to the defendants by the plaintiff on the security of the village of Amboli in the Thana District. Mr. Taraporewalla holding Mr. Desai's brief appeared for the plaintiffs.

Counsel stated that this was an ordinary mortgage suit and he wanted an ordinary mortgage decree. The first defendant took a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the plaintiffs by effecting a second mortgage of the village of Amboli with them. There was already a first mortgage for a sum of Rs. 5,000. There was also a third mortgage for Rs. 7,000 or thereabouts. The mortgage was executed on 27th July 1914, and the rate of interest on the moneys advanced was settled at 12 per cent. On the 1st of August, the defendants paid Rs. 5,000. The balance of Rs. 15,000 was not paid yet. It was for recovering this sum that the plaintiffs filed the present suit for an ordinary mortgage decree against the defendants. At the stage Mr. J. H. Vakeel said that he was instructed to appear for the first defendant. He submitted that after the mortgage decree was passed, the rate of interest should be calculated at 6 per cent., and not at 12 per cent., (the agreed rate of interest), as the mortgage was merged in this decree.

His Lordship said that that was not the procedure. His Lordship passed an ordinary mortgage decree in favour of the plaintiffs.

If moneys remain unpaid for six months, the decree will be absolute for sale.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs, Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

FAILURE TO PAY DEBTS.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD., v. NAGINDAS BHAGWANDAS AND ANOTHERS.

This was another suit by the plaintiff bank against the defendants claiming Rs. 2,000, the balance of moneys due on a Promissory note of 21st August 1913. The bank advanced Rs. 3,000, to the defendants, who passed a pro-note for that sum on 21st August 1913. When the suit was first before his Lordship in November, 1914, it was postponed by consent of the parties in order to enable the defendant to pay up the amount. The defendants paid Rs. 1,000 immediately afterwards and the balance was not paid upto now although various promises were made by the defendants to pay up the amount.

Mr. R. G. Munsif appeared for the plaintiffs. the defendants were absent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest at 9 per cent.

SUITS AGAINST MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chowdhuri the suit brought by Mr. Francis Robinson claiming over three lakhs of rupees against the Maharaja of Dumraon came to a settlement. His Lordship gave a consent decree for Rs. 76,000, each party paying his own costs.

In the suit brought by Mr. N. L. Grossmann against the Maharaja of Dumraon claiming about three lakhs of rupees, Mr. Justice Chowdhuri gave time to the defendant till the end of this month to file a written statement.

There is a growing feeling, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that the War Office would do well to make up their minds on the question of accepting Indian volunteers of the new armies. Numbers of Indian students at the Universities and at the Bar are anxious to offer their services in a military capacity, but up to the present the War Office have delayed giving a decision. This is having an unfortunate effect upon those concerned.

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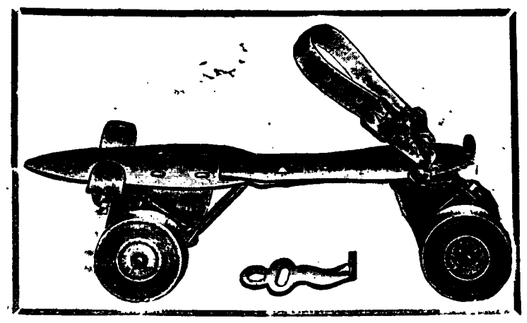

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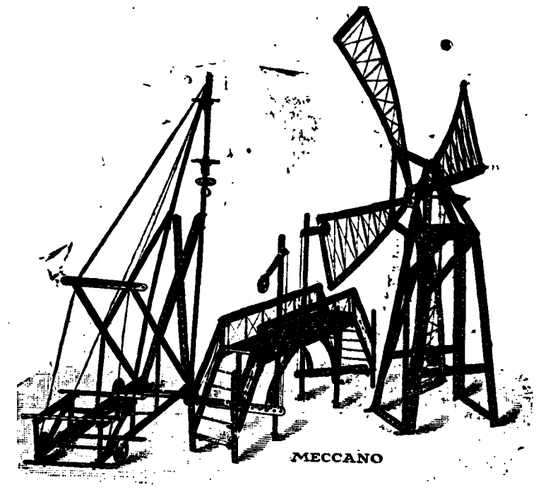

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

One of the features of the winter season is the long coat made of gabardine. It fastens right up to the neck, and is finished with fur collar and cuffs, thus making a particularly cosy garment for wear on the cold days that will now be much with us for several months. The skirts of these coats have pleats sometimes, which flare at the hem, more or less according to taste. Anyhow, it seems that the reign of the long tight coat that showed every line of the figure has been outshone for this season at least by its fuller and more flowing rival. Those of slender build can wear these coats with perfection of grace.

LOVELY AFTERNOON FROCK.

Pictured here we have an unusually handsome afternoon frock. The skirt, which is pleated, is made of dark purple satin; and the tunic and blouse are gold and purple broché velvet. The vest is a triumph of white chiffon which is daintily embroidered with gold thread. The effect of the ensemble is elegant to a degree; and worn with furs, and crowned by the small chapeau with large handsome feather, makes a costume that can be donned for any "dressy" occasion, and give unbounded satisfaction to its wearer. No costume seems to be complete in these days without a handsome artificial flower tucked somewhere; and in this instance it is thrust into the band that outlines the waist. Metal flowers are having a great vogue.

SMART WAISTCOAT BLOUSE.

Our artist has given us here a very stylish waistcoat blouse, the material chosen for its achievement in this instance being biscuit-coloured cloth, with handsome striped collar, revers, cuffs, and pockets. As will be seen, it fastens down the front with three large handsome buttons. The cuffs are novel

Fashion of to-day.—(Contd.)

in shape, and very pretty. The high upstanding collar turns over in a graceful curve at the back of the neck. The front is cut low in the prevailing favourite way, for although the high collar i snow considered quite smart it has not yet succeeded in entirely ousting its comfort-bearing sister.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.

A very beautiful and modish hat is here brought to our notice. It is composed of brown velvet, and the bunch of feathers at the back is in different shades of brown. The shape, it will be observed, is nearly round, and the crown slightly domed—this being a charming variant of the almost universal military modes. It is pulled low down on the head, and should need hardly more than one hat-pin to hold it in position; so that it would be most comfortable wear for the windy days we may now expect.

Woman-Worked Paris:

By CLAIRE DE PRATZ in the "Daily News and Leader."

While the men of Paris are at the front courageous women are filling up the working gaps.

One is amazed to note the complete upheaval in the social life of Paris brought about by the war. The calling to the front of all the young and more able-bodied men among the rich and poor alike has created a great dearth of workers, and in every branch of activity absence is felt even though everybody is determined to put up with the various inconveniences caused by the new state of things. Thus in such household details as the warming and heating of our homes, we feel the loss of our stronger coal heavers and many coal merchants who, in spite of the scarcity and increased prices of fuel, still have large stocks on hand, find it impossible to deliver to their customers, for lack of strong men to carry the coals upstairs. Parisians usually live in flats, and have but small storing space.

THE COAL DIFFICULTY.

A large coal box is kept in the kitchen to store the week's provision. But at present all Parisians—apart from the fact that coal has been scarce in quantities, and difficult to find—are shivering in their cold flats because the providers cannot obtain the necessary number of men to carry the sacks up the numerous flights of back stairs that lead to our kitchens! Three weeks ago I ordered some sacks of coal that were not delivered until yesterday! Customers have to wait their turn, each in succession, and only those who have sick people in their homes may be allowed some favour. Even the houses that are provided with the central heating which is so convenient often fare no better, for most of the male concierges, whose business it is to attend to the furnaces below, are at the front. It is, however, only fair to say that many of these have strong, capable wives, who supplement their absent lords to the best of their ability.

Sugar is another commodity difficult to buy, and which has largely increased in price. The departments invaded by the enemy are precisely our sugar-producing, as well as our coal-producing, provinces. At present ordinary white sugar costs 6d. per pound, and no family may purchase more than one kilo (2lb.) at a time.

NO FANCY BREAD.

Bread is another commodity which has been largely affected—if not in quantity at least in quality—since the beginning of the war by the absence of the more proficient bakers who are responsible for those delicate kinds of bread which delight the Parisians. Early during the hostilities a law was passed forbidding the making of all fancy breads so that all existing stocks of flour should be used solely for the making of plain bread that was well within the prices of the poorer population. So keen is the feeling about this that those bakers who tried to withstand the law and made an effort to produce some fancy stock saw their fresh loaves ruthlessly seized by the police, whose action was vigorously applauded by a vociferous and clamouring crowd. . . But even the most selfish of Parisians, whose croiseants with their morning coffee seemed to be an indispensable condition of their existence, resolutely yielded up their luxury without a murmur.

CHEAP FRUIT.

All other food—except perhaps meat and fish (and this is because of the difficulties of carriage by rail) is as cheap—even cheaper—than at ordinary times. Those commodities, such as dairy produce, home-grown fruit and vegetables, which heretofore were largely exported, are now consumed at home, with the result that because of the additional quantities upon the market—the prices have been considerably lowered. Never have we had such cheap fruit as this autumn. Excellent grapes are sold currently at 2½d. and 3d. a pound, excellent, pears also, and many sorts of eating apples—of the kind known as the Calville, and greatly appreciated upon the tables of the Parisians. These are now being sold for 4d. or 5d. a pound though at this season of the year they were formerly most difficult to obtain under 8d. and a franc a piece! . . . . As they are no longer exported they are consumed at heem greatly to the delight of all lovers of fine fruit! . . . . The social life of the French capital may be said to have become practically non-existent. All tea parties, home receptions, theatre parties, and restaurant dinners which usually flourish at this season are extinct. Everyone goes to bed at nine o'clock now!

A PROVINCIAL TOWN.

In reality Paris has become a provincial town, and the social life one leads there is comparable only to the life led in the smaller towns of the provinces, where there is no local theatre, and where the only social gatherings are the gatherings of the women who meet together, bringing their needlework with them, to talk scandal and small talk all through the long afternoons. . . . . Fancy work is now replaced by plain work, and knitting and working parties are the order of the day, and when a Parisienne calls upon a friend, nowadays she invariably brings her workbag with her—takes off her hat and cloak and installs herself for the afternoon. . . . In one way all social relations gain much, for greater sympathies are discovered among more acquaintances who have occasion during the long afternoons to exchange ideas. The conversations, too, are greatly altered in tone, and are far less frivolous.

LACK OF READY MONEY.

Another factor which has largely affected all social relations in the city of pleasure is the lack of ready money. Even those whom the war has not ruined are in greatly reduced circumstances, because the banks will not give more than a small percentage of the money they hold of each client. Constant calls, too, are being made in the interests of charity, and in every class of Parisian society economy is the watchword of the hours. Literally every person one meets frankly confesses their poverty. At friends' houses one is continually meeting women who last year were able to buy themselves beautiful clothes, and who cannot this season afford even the necessary small adjuncts to the toilette. Yesterday I met an acquaintance—a very smart lady—clothed in a long Breischwantz cloak with black fox stole and muff and smart hat from a celebrated modiste, walking abroad in the pale yelow boots and cotton gloves of summer-time! And she was not at all ashamed, for the sight is not at all a rare one; and the touching part is that no one is abashed by their present poverty, and frankly owns to it. A famous dyer told me that large numbers of women whose outdoor cloaks last year were of tones too bright to suit this season's severe tones, have had their cloaks dyed—in tints of dark grey, dark violet, and brown, when not actually black—so great is the general wish not to hurt the feelings of any others in the subdued crowds. All other signs of frivolity have disappeared, too. There are no eccentric modes, no high, waving plumes, no jewels worn.

For the same reason few pianos are heard, and many give up their piano practice entirely, especially when it is known in the neighbourhood that someone has lost a dear one at the front. So far as the necessary work to be accomplished is concerned, the women of France have admirably supplemented the men. In nearly all departments of practical work, French women are usually as able as the men, and the labour in the fields, in the shops of the towns—even in all the transports necessary in a large city like Paris—is done by the women.

AS CAPABLE AS MEN.

The women of France have shown themselves to be admirable during these strenuous times, and have supplemented their own husbands whenever they have been allowed to do so. On the Tube lines of railway in Paris—the Metro and the Nord-Sud—the wives of the employees have been employed in their stead. At lower rates, alas! for the unjust principle of giving to women lower wages for performing identically the same work as men accomplish still prevails! But the wives of the Nord-Sub and Metro Railways have been only too glad to accept three francs a day wages instead of the five francs their men used to bring them home each day. The female porter is as assiduous and as reliable as her male partner, and looks far more picturesque in her trim black gown and overall, a scarlet band pinned upon her right arm bearing the initial of the railway she belongs to, and a white embroidered number upon her breast. A serviceable and businesslike leather satchel that holds the railway tickets is swung around her shoulders by means of a strap. She is also provided with a murderous-looking instrument with which to clip the tickets of the travellers—which act she accomplishes with a most severe and martial air. The early closing hours of the Tube railways are another check to social gatherings, for not only are the taxis greatly reduced in numbers since they have been largely commandered for the war, and thus are scarce in Paris, but almost everybody being now in reduced circumstances, the cheap Tubes have become more necessary than ever. It appears that a new petition has been made to the authorities asking that these railways should be kept open till ten o'clock at night instead of 9.30, as after this week all restaurants are to be kept open till ten p.m.

There is even to be an attempt at reopening the theatres on cerain nights of the week on condition that a certain percentage of the box-office returns should be devoted to the public charities.

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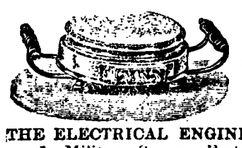

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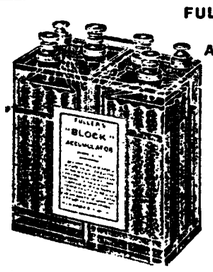

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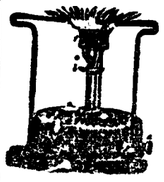

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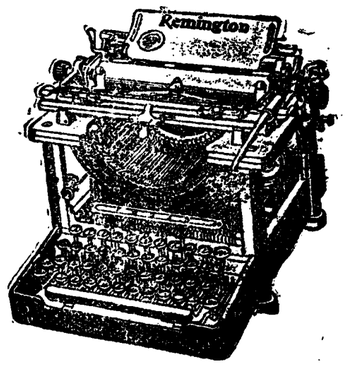

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